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THE TIMES

SATURDAY JANUARY 2 1982

Price twenty pence

Worst is over, says Thatcher

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a series of television and radio interviews, was optimistic about the prospect of economic recovery this year. She admitted that her tough policies had brought unemployment and unpopularity at the polls.

The Prime Minister said: "I think we are through the worst". People were realizing that the only way to get the economy right was to produce goods at a price and quality pleasing the customer Page 2

Change of base for MX missiles

At least 40 of America's 100 MX missiles will now use Minuteman silos. The original Carter Administration plan was to move the weapons continually between hundreds of locations. President Reagan scrapped this idea and proposed that Titan silos be used; but they have proved difficult to defend Page 4

Schoolboys die in ice falls

Two schoolboys were killed when falling through ice in separate incidents and a student was killed in a mountain fall as the wintry weather kept its grip on Britain. Many areas in the South and Midlands were flooded and black ice and fog made driving conditions treacherous Page 2

Dispute stops TV launching

Electricians forced the cancellation last night of Central Independent Television's planned programme to celebrate its arrival in the East Midlands. They blacked the company's temporary studios at Nottingham Page 3

Clark tipped for security

Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is being tipped to take over from Mr Richard Allen as President Reagan's National Security Adviser. If he does his role will be similar to that played by Dr Kissinger Page 4

John Lennon by McCartney

Paul McCartney, in the year of his 40th birthday, is back in the Abbey Road recording studio where he made his first hit record with the Beatles. In an exclusive interview on Monday McCartney talks of his long struggle to reconcile himself to the Beatles' past and to the hostile image of him created by John Lennon.

Fletcher leads Test recovery

A fifth-wicket partnership of 93 between Keith Fletcher, the captain, and Ian Botham came to England's rescue after the loss of four wickets for 95 runs in the fourth Test match against India in Calcutta. Botham scored 58 and Fletcher was 46 not out Page 19

Gandhi backed

The Indian Supreme Court has ruled that High Court judges can be transferred from one state to another without their consent. The majority judgment reflects the view of Mrs Gandhi, Prime Minister, who has been insisting on the executive prerogative to move a judge against the constitution Page 3

Football faces

Diego Maradona of Argentina and Bobby Robson, manager of Ipswich Town, head the list of our Faces to Follow in 1982 series which begins today. Page 20

Cheaper sun

Many Mediterranean sunshine holidays cost less this year than last, John Carter says in his review of the new season's summer brochures; new records and a reappraisal of 1981's TV Pages 11-13

Pope steps up church support for Solidarity

By Our Foreign Staff

The Pope yesterday threw the weight of his personal authority and the Roman Catholic Church behind Solidarity, the suspended Polish free trade union.

After celebrating New Year's Day Mass in St Peter's, the Pope said that the right of workers to form independent trade unions was enshrined in church teaching and that Solidarity expressed the struggle for the dignity of working men.

Sources at the Vatican said that his message was the clearest sign yet that the rehabilitation of the union and its detained leaders formed a basic demand of the church's mediation effort in Poland.

"The word 'Solidarnosc' which one sees on so many banners, shows us the endeavour for . . . justice and peace", the Pope said. "Solidarnosc belongs to the actual patrimony of the working men of my country."

In an apparent reference to the plight of the thousands of Solidarity activists detained since Poland's military takeover last month, the Pope emphasized the need for individual rights to be protected.

"Workers have the right to set up autonomous trade unions whose role is to guard their social, family and individual rights", he told an estimated 50,000 people crowded into the cathedral and St Peter's Square. "The church has always taught such a doctrine . . . as an elementary interpretation of justice and social peace".

Warsaw radio reported the Pope's speech but it did not mention his defence of Solidarity. In an unusually short report of the Pope's message—it was less than a minute in the 8 pm newscast—Warsaw radio said that he had "thanked those who prayed for Poland".

Polish church leaders and the Vatican are deeply engaged in trying to defuse tensions and reopen a dialogue between the military council and Solidarity. But despite the assurances by Mr Jablonski, the Polish head of state and General Jaruzelski, who leads the military council, there has so far been no move to restore the union to legality or release its detained leadership.

Mr Jablonski took Poland into the new year with a repitition of the official promise that the economic and political reforms gained before the state of emergency will not be scrapped.

According to the latest reports reaching the West from diplomats in Warsaw, any end to the state of emergency appears unlikely in the foreseeable future.

The Polish council of state, which met this week for the first time since martial law was imposed, has already agreed that local elections planned for February 5 should be postponed until they can be held in what is described as "an atmosphere of social peace".

This decision, the diplomats say, clouds with doubt promises to lift the state of emergency as soon as possible.

So far, the only relaxations to the state of emergency, such as lifting of the night curfew at Christmas and on New Year's Eve, have been of a minor or temporary nature.

The diplomats conceded however that the first phase of resistance by Polish workers and students appears to have subsided and that the most important concern of the authorities now appears to be next week's return to work after the break. In the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, for example, the date for a resumption of work has already been postponed three times.

According to the official Warsaw radio, thousands of railwaymen have been working at border stations during part of the holiday, transferring goods from Soviet trains to Polish vehicles. But the radio is not denying that the political and social climate in Gdansk and other Batlic ports is still difficult.

Western journalists report that at the Gdansk shipyard, birthplace of Solidarity, workers are being told to sign a loyalty pledge denouncing the unions in order to be issued with a pass allowing them back to work. A third of the workforce is reported to have signed the document.

In a new attempt to persuade the people that normality is returning the authorities in Warsaw announced that primary and secondary schools will open on Monday.

The most senior leader of Solidarity still at liberty in Poland, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, is said to have appealed to soldiers and policemen to "listen to their conscience" and "not allow themselves to be used in the waging of war against the nation".

In a written appeal, Mr Bujak, leader of Solidarity's Warsaw branch, said that the movement was still able to function because of acts of bravery and defiance by its members."

Pope's statement and other Polish news page 4

Danusia Walesa's vigil — the first photographs



The family Christmas that Lech Walesa missed

Mrs Danusia Walesa, wife of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, with one of their six children during Christmas at home in Gdansk. Above them on the wall is a portrait of the Pope with an icon of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

Lech Walesa did not join the family group. Instead, he spent Christmas in a Government villa near Warsaw, having been detained with other Solidarity leaders when martial law was introduced on December 12 (Christopher Warman writes).

One report, however, said that he was briefly reunited with his wife who is expecting their seventh child soon. This photograph is one of a set smuggled out of Poland this week. Another appears on the back page. Walesa remains the man to whom the Polish people look in 1982. It is thought that he began a hunger strike on Christmas Day but ended it two days later in order for talks with the military Government.

While he remains incommunicado, despite apparent efforts by the authorities to

Continued on back page, col 3

500 trains likely to be axed on Monday

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Commuters face delays and train cancellations from Monday morning after British Rail's firmest warning yet that it will not back down and pay train drivers a 3 per cent rise without a flexible rostering agreement.

Passengers on Southern Region suburban routes will suffer most from the ban on rest-day working and unrostered overtime. Up to 500 of the region's 5,200 services could be cancelled. BR advised travellers to listen to local radio for reports and said that services from South London to Victoria and London Bridge would be among the most severely disrupted.

Leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) and BR remained in telephone contact yesterday, but neither side held out hope of talks that could avert Monday's action.

Mr Clifford Rose, board member for industrial relations, said the prospect of a two-day strike on January 13 and 14 would not deflect BR from its decision to withhold payment of the second-stage rise until the union agreed to end the present rigid system of eight-hour shifts.

He added: "Our credibility is at stake. If we were to try to solve this problem by paying the 3 per cent while leaving ourselves where we are on productivity then we would be quite rightly criticized.

"We are trying to persuade the nation to invest more in the system than it has in the past. We do not believe it is right to ask the nation to do that when there are still things internally which we have not yet done."

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef repeated his accusation that BR was trying to "blackmail" the union by breaking the written understanding reached in August which provided for an 11 per cent rise, paid in two stages.

The Board maintains that Aslef has itself broken the understanding on productivity reached at the same time by showing no willingness to consider variations in the eight-hour day.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and Salaried Staffs Association have already agreed on flexible shifts ranging from seven to nine hours.

Mr Buckton denied yesterday that he had refused to countenance any variation in the eight-hour day and said: "We put counter proposals but we said we could not agree to the complete elimination of the eight-hour day. The pressure for this has come from our members who say it would be unworkable.

"We want very much to find a solution to this dispute but that really means that the board will have to honour its agreement to pay us the money."

MPs join fight for Penlee families

By Craig Seton

There was increasing optimism last night that the £1.5m in the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund would eventually go to the families of the eight dead Mousehole lifeboatmen and that legal obstacles threatening its distribution to the dependents would be overcome.

Lifeboatmen in the Cornish village who refused to operate a replacement lifeboat until they were given written assurances about the distribution of the money called off their action yesterday after the Prime Minister made clear her concern about the legal difficulties.

The Government, under pressure from MPs of all parties demanding a change in the law to enable the disaster money to go to the families, also indicated that it would consider proposals for change if laws governing charitable trusts were inadequate. First, it would await the outcome of a meeting on Tuesday between the Charity Commission and the fund's trustees.

As the fund continued to grow yesterday, the local trustees of the disaster fund, which is separate from £250,000 raised for the bereaved families by local fishermen, said they hoped a solution to the legal difficulties could be found at Tuesday's meeting with the Charity Commission.

Mr John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council, which started the fund, said: "It is clear that the donors of the money wish it to go in full to the bereaved families and the trustees are determined that this should happen. We are hopeful that that will be the case after Tuesday's meeting."

Mr Arthur Berryman, chairman of the council, said last night that he would willingly break what he regarded as an antiquated law if necessary—"even if it meant going to prison"—to ensure that the money went to the bereaved families.

Downing Street said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher was extremely concerned at what had happened and had tremendous sympathy for the bereaved realtives.

She and the Government considered that the next stage was the meeting between the Charity Commission and the local trustees before any proposals for action could be considered.

The people of Mousehole became infuriated after Christmas when they learned it was possible that not all the money donated by the public would go to the families of the men lost from the Solomon Browne lifeboat.

The boat went down on December 19 after going to the aid of the Union Star coaster in a furious storm off Land's End. All eight people aboard the second vessel, including the master, his wife and two teenage stepdaughters, also died.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Freeze-up killed 600 a day, claims doctor

By Arthur Osman

Deaths caused by freezing weather conditions during the past month had probably increased to 600 a day in England and Wales, it was suggested yesterday by Dr Geoffrey Taylor of Ilminster, Somerset, a leading authority on the aged and cold conditions. He has been compiling statistics on the subject since 1963.

Regular figures obtained by him from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys consistently showed that in a mild winter, deaths from cold weather-related illnesses caused an extra 300 deaths a day. In a severe winter this rose to 600 a day. Since the present cold spell began, some 12,600 deaths had been caused by the severe conditions.

He claimed that two days after a severe spell began the incidence of death from coronary attacks increased, followed by those from strokes, and some days later from infections of the chest.

In addition, there was a significant increase in admissions to hospitals. Dr Taylor said successive governments had never given true figures and had always claimed that deaths from hypothermia totalled only between 600 and 700 a year.

"This is a serious situation, for once you accept the increase in cold-related deaths from 60,000 to 90,000 in a winter, it means we have a major heating and insulation problem.

"I have asked the Somerset Area Health Authority to publish the true figures for this area and I hope other authorities throughout the country will do the same so that the position will become clear to all."

Ghana army fights for control

From Godfrey Morrison, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 1

A day and a half after overthrowing the civilian Government of President Hilla Limann, the Provisional National Defence Council led by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings was still struggling to consolidate its hold on Ghana.

All Ghana's frontiers remained closed, its airport shut down, and telephone and telex links cut off. But Accra radio, which early today reported everything calm, later said soldiers were looting homes and shops and committing "barbaric acts".

This is the second time that Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has seized power in less than three years. In October, 1979, he handed over power to the civilian elected Government of President Limann after three months in power, during which he waged an energetic campaign against the country's endemic corruption.

Despite the lack of first-hand reports from Accra, there were several clear indications that yesterday's coup was no pushover, and that the new Government still faced serious problems.

An Accra radio broadcast said that many soldiers had died and diplomatic sources here said firing was heard in the capital until around midday yesterday, the coup having originally been launched at about 3 a.m.

A sign of division within the armed forces came today with a broadcast announcement that yesterday's takeover was "not aimed at officers of Ghana's armed forces." It added that "the apparent division among them and the ranks has been fabricated by military intelligence."

Further doubts about the stability of the situation are fostered by the fact that, in describing the new Government, Accra radio has successively called it: "The People's Government," "the Provisional Revolutionary Council", and latterly "the Provisional National Defence Council".

The belief that the situation remained fluid was strengthened by diplomatic sources here who said that reports from Accra today said it was not at all clear who was running the country.

In an emotional speech broadcast by Accra radio yesterday, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings said he was taking over in order to rid Ghana of corruption and save the country from ruin. "I am prepared at this moment to face a firing squad if what I try to do for the second time in my life does not meet the approval of Ghanaians."

His reference to a firing squad brought a chilling reminder of the first time he seized power in 1979. Within three weeks General Akuffo, his predecessor, two other former military rulers of Ghana, and 12 high-ranking officers, had all been executed by firing squad.

In his radio speech yesterday Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings described the leadership of the ruling People's National Party (PNP) as "a pack of criminals".

Tonight, Accra radio announced the first arrests of supporters of the overthrown Government. Three "very important functionaries" of the former ruling party, whose identities were not disclosed for security reasons, had been detained for circulating false information about the coup.

One of those arrested was alleged to have bribed soldiers in order to sow disaffection.

Rawlings profile, page 6

Unnecessary immigration controls rejected in 1951

By Peter Hennessy and Keith Jeffery

Secret Cabinet Office files to be declassified on Monday, disclose that as early as 1950, 12 years before the passage of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act in 1962, the Labour Government of Mr Clement Attlee considered the possibility of restricting the entry of coloured people into the United Kingdom.

At that time the non-white population of Britain was estimated at 30,000, 5,000 of whom had arrived since the end of World War II. In June 1950, Mr Attlee commissioned a mixed Cabinet committee of ministers and civil servants to review the "means which might be adopted to check the immigration into this country of coloured people from the British colonial territories".

It met under the chairmanship of Mr Chuter Ede, the then Home Secretary, and reported to the full Cabinet in February 1951. On February 22 the Cabinet accepted its conclusion that restrictions were unnecessary for the time being. It recognised that any substantial inflow of coloured people in the future "might produce a situation in the United Kingdom rendering legislation for its control essential, despite the very strong opposing considerations".

Mr James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised to alert his colleagues should the scale of immigration reach a point where it became necessary for the Cabinet to reopen the question.

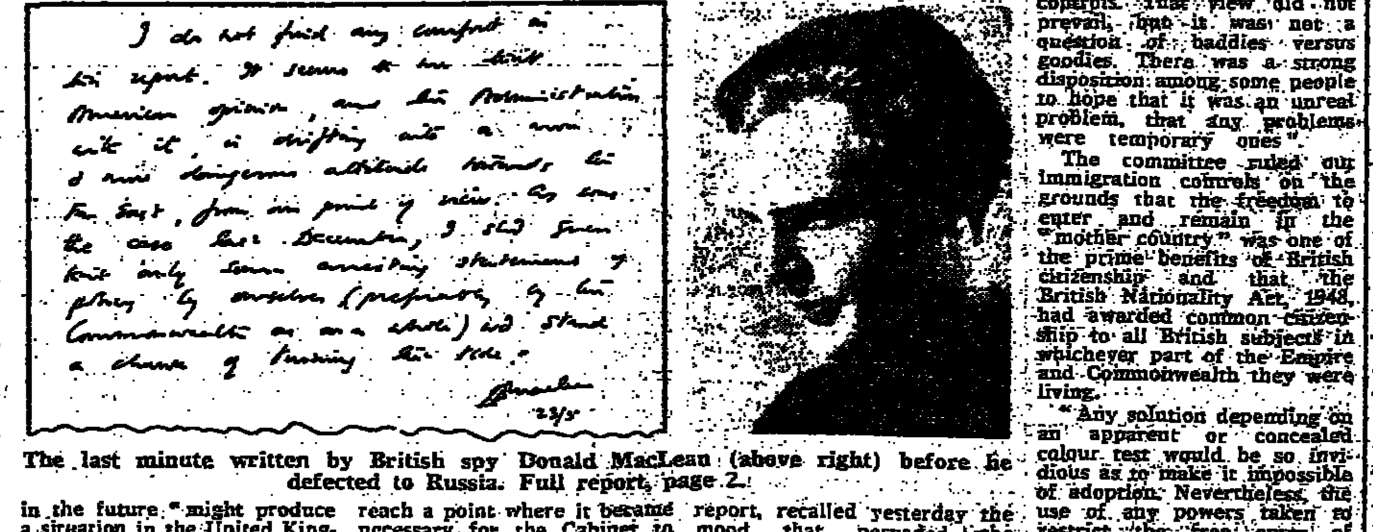
Sir Alec Atkinson, former Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security who, as a young Cabinet Office official, took the minutes at the Ede committee and drafted its report, recalled yesterday the mood that pervaded the deliberations of GEN 325, as the secret immigration committee was known.

"I do have a memory that at that time there were highly liberal-minded people who thought that for the sake of good relations, there should be controls. That view did not prevail, but it was not a question of baddies versus goodies. There was a strong disposition among some people to hope that it was an unreal problem, that any problems were temporary ones".

The committee ruled out immigration controls on the grounds that the freedom to enter and remain in the "mother country" was one of the prime benefits of British citizenship and that the British Nationality Act, 1948, had awarded common citizenship to all British subjects in whichever part of the Empire and Commonwealth they were living.

"Any solution depending on an apparent or concealed colour test would be so invidious as to make it impossible of adoption. Nevertheless, the use of any powers taken to restrict the free entry of British subjects to this country would, as a general rule, be more or less confined to coloured persons", their report found.

Dr Keith Jeffery is a lecturer in history and politics at the Ulster Polytechnic.


I do not find any comfort in [illegible] this report. It seems to me [illegible] American opinion, and the Administration with it, is drifting into a [illegible] and dangerous attitude towards the Far East, from our point of view. [illegible] the case last December, I should [illegible] [illegible] only some arresting statements of policy by ourselves (preferably by the Commonwealth as a whole) will stand a chance of turning the tide.
[illegible]
23/5

The last minute written by British spy Donald MacLean (above right) before he defected to Russia. Full report, page 2.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Successor for Neivens

Mr John Thornton, commander of the police area covering north-east London, is to succeed Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Neivens as Director of Information at Scotland Yard tomorrow.

Mr Neivens is to become executive director of the new company formed by Trident Television to take over Playboy's gaming activities.

Mr Thornton joined the Metropolitan Police in 1950. He is a former head of A7, the Yard's community relations branch. Four years ago he visited the West Indies to study the Trinidad carnival and methods of controlling high-spirited crowds.

Four die in fires at their homes

Two children and two adults died in fires at their homes over the new year holiday. A boy aged nine months was killed when fire swept through a fourth floor flat in Vauxhall south London, on Thursday night and yesterday Greig Luther, aged six died, in a blaze in Livingston, near Edinburgh.

In Paisley, Strathclyde, Mary Carlin, aged 52 was killed despite a rescue attempt by neighbours. In Glasgow a middle-aged man died in Craigton.

Wanted IRA man in Eire

Desmond Mackin, the Belfast man wanted in Northern Ireland for the attempted murder of a British soldier, said at Dublin airport on Thursday after arriving from the United States that he did not think any further attempt would be made by Britain to extradite him, because there *was not enough evidence*. Mr Mackin, aged 27, spent 13 months in jail in New York. He was arrested as an illegal immigrant after he went to the United States to campaign on behalf of republican prisoners.

Nerve bomb protest

About a hundred East Anglia members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament marched on New Year's Eve from the Bentwaters to the Lakenheath United States Air Force bases in Suffolk, to protest against the possible storage of nerve gas bombs in Britain.

Heart surgery at 90

Mrs Mary Heath, a widow, of Sherwood Road, Tideswell, Derbyshire, was said to be quite comfortable in the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield, yesterday after being fitted with a heart pacemaker the day after her ninetieth birthday.

Postmaster stabbed

Two men who stabbed Mr Douglas Barrett, aged 62, a sub-postmaster, *in his shop* in Southwick, West Sussex, were being sought by the police yesterday. Mr Barrett's condition in Worthing Hospital was satisfactory.

Dressings warning

India is to alow the export of surgical dressings such as those found in Britain to be contiminated with bacteria, provided they are labelled: "To be sterilized before use." or "*non-sterile*", *it was* announced in New Delhi

Britain through the worst, Thatcher says

By George Clark

In a series of television and radio interviews on Thursday Mrs Margaret Thatcher, sounded a note of optimism about the prospects for economic recovery in the new year.

She acknowledged that the Government's tough policies had brought unemployment *and* unpopularity at the polls, but looked forward to better times. "I think we are through the worst", she said. People were now realizing that the only way to get the economy right was to produce goods at a price and quality that pleased the customer.

"We are doing that far better now than we have for a long time", she said. "Exports are holding up well and I hope next year that we shall get a bigger share of *the home market*."

The British housewife was a shrewd buyer and bought what she believed was the best value for her money. Mrs Thatcher wanted her to buy more British gods in the new year, because that kind *of value was being offered by* British firms.

Her replies on unemployment were not so optimistic. When interviewed for Independent Television News, she said: "Unfortunately unemployment is the very last *thing to respond, because* many factories can produce more goods than they are producing now and not take on any more people. That is always so when you are getting increased technology so we really have to give a great deal of incentive and help to small businesses."

More employment would come as industry became more competitive and won more orders at home and overseas.

"Things are improving, very much so", she told Mr Peter Allen of LBC radio. "Output is going up. Output per hour and per employee is at and all-time record. Productivity is going up. Costs for each unit produced have been very good this year, almost steady, and much more competitive."

She hoped the trend would continue. Countries which had been keeping down inflation were those which had the lowest unemployment. The two elements were linked. Although there had been "a little bit of change on tactics" in response to the critics, the Government would not alter its basic policies. Conservative policies had meant that the *improvement was* soundly based, and not based on printing money or on and artificial incomes policy.

On ITN Mrs Thatcher said: "There is much more hope ahead this coming year than there has been at the depth *of world recession*. I believe we passed the depth some time during this year."

In another interview, Mrs Thatcher attacked the Social Democratic Party. It was significant, she said, that the SDP has not joined the Liberal Party, presumably because it was not left-wing enough.

"That means that most of them, had the Labour Party won the last general election, would have been sitting with the Labour Party, with some of them in a Labour Cabinet with Mr Wedgwood Benn and his confreres, being pulled farther to the left."

Labour MPs form group to change policy on EEC

By Our Political Staff

Labour MPs a[t] Westminster and Strasb[o]urg have formed a new p[a]rty group with the aim of c[h]anging the party's policy co[m]mitment to take Britain [o]ut of the European Eco[n]omic Community. The gro[u]p is called the Red Rose, [a]dopting the symbol used by many socialist parties in E[u]rope.

They are wr[it]ing to Labour MPs and trade [u]nion leaders known to be sympathetic, asking them to join in campaigning in the party to show the positive side of British membership and the disadvantages of coming out of Europe. They hope to announce the names of leading members of the party who support them when they *hold their first annual meeting* in March.

Mr Arthur Palmer, Labour MP for Bristol, North-East, and chairman of the group, said last night: "Our principal line is that there is a sound socialist argument for remaining in the EEC. It is one thing to say that we should not have gone in, but it is quite a different matter to say that we must come out, because we know that we could never regain our old position.

"The whole pattern of trade has changed. The bulk of our exports now go to the Community. We could not regain our Commonwealth markets, even if we wanted to."

Members of the group believe that the Labour Party *has made no detailed analysis* of the consequences for Britain, and particularly British industry, of taking the country out of the Community. They say that the socialist parties in Europe have shown that there is no reason to fear that a future Labour government would be prevented from carrying through socialist measures.

According to members of the group, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has been told by *M* Mitterrand, the French President, that he can expect no help from the French Government in facilitating Britain's withdrawal.

Mr Palmer said: "It is remarkable that of all the socialist parties in Europe, it is only the British Labour Party which takes a nationalistic line.

"If France can now proceed with a socialist programme, including a lot of nationalization, why should *Mr Wedgwood Benn and* others claim that we would not be able to carry out our programme?"

One of the European MP members is Mr Kenneth Collins, who is deputy leader *of the Labour Party group in* the Strasbourg Parliament. He argues that the Red Rose is just as critical of the EEC as any of the anti-Marketeers, but instead of retreating defensively into a "Little England" position it is committed to changes in Europe

'Times' list of best sellers

A book about the royal wedding heads a list of *The Times* best-selling books last year. A full glossary of titles, authors, publishers and prices is given below.

Hardback

Invitation to a Royal Wedding, by Kathryn Spink (Colour Library International £7.95).
Alternative Service Book 1980 (Hodder £3.95).
1981 Michelin Red Guide to France (*Michelin* £5.75).
Above London, by Robert Cameron and Alistair Cooke (Cape £14.95).
James Herriot's Yorkshire, by James Herriot (Michael Joseph £8.50).
The Lord God Made Them All, by James Herriot (Michael Joseph £6.95).
Unfinished Tales, by J. R. R. Tolkein (Allen and Unwin £8.95).
Day Job, by Terry Wogan (Queen Anne Press £5.25).
Champion's Story, by Bob Champion and Jonathan Powell (Gollancz £5.95).
Noble House, by James Clavell (Hodder £8.95).

Paperback

The Royal Wedding Official Souvenir (Pitkin £1.95).
Not The Nine O'clock News (BBC £1.95).
Delia Smith's Cookery Course Part 3, by Delia Smith (BBC £4.25).
Not The Royal Wedding (Sphere £1.95).
The Restaurant at the End of the Universe, by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p).
101 Uses of a Dead Cat by Simon Bond (Eyre Methuen £2.25).
Unreliable Memoirs by Clive James (Picador £1.50).
Brideshead Revisited by Evelyn Waugh (Penguin £2.50).
The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p).
The French Lieutenant's Woman by John Fowles (Granada £1.95).

Hardback Fiction

Unfinished Tales by J. R. R. Tolkien (Allen & Unwin £8.95).
Noble House by James Clavell (Hodder £8.95).
Rites of Passage by William Golding (Faber £6.95).
Go Slowly, Come Back Quickly by David Niven (Hamish Hamilton £6.50).
The Clowns of God by Morris West (Hodder £6.95).
Men of Men by Wilbur Smith (Heinemann £7.95).
Midnight's Children by Salman Rushdie (Cape £6.95).
Twice Shy by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph £6.95).
Indecent Obsession by Colleen McCullough (Macdonald £6.95).
The Hobbit by J. R. R. Tolkien (Allen and Unwin £4.50).

Paperback Fiction

The Restaurant at the End of the Universe by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p).
Brideshead Revisited by Evelyn Waugh (Penguin £2.50).
The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy by Douglas Adams (Pan 95p).
The French Lieutenant's Woman by John Fowles (Granada £1.95).
Kane and Abel by Jeffrey Archer (Coronet £2.25).
The Wilt Alternative by Tom Sharpe (Pan £1.25).
The Girl in a Swing by Richard Adams (Penguin £1.75).
Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less by Jeffrey Archer (Coronet £1.40).
Duncton Wood by William Horwood (Hamlyn £1.95).
Tales From a Long Room by Peter Tinniswood (Arrow £1.50).

Children's Hardback

Royal Wedding by Audrey Daly (Ladybird 50p).
HRH Prince Charles (Ladybird 50p).
The Old Man of Lochnagar by HRH Prince of Wales (Hamish Hamilton £3.95).
Masquerade by Kit Williams (Cape £3.50).
The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter (Warne £1.50).
Play With Us by W. Murray (Ladybird 50p).
Haunted House by Jan Pienkowski (Heinemann £5.95).
The Computer by David Carey (Ladybird 50p).
Most Amazing Hide and Seek Alphabet Book by Robert Crowther (Kestrel £4.50).
Robot by Jan Pienkowski (Heinemann £5.95).

Children's Paperback

You Can Do the Cube by Patrick Bossert (Puffin 80p).
Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle (Puffin 95p).
Fungus the Bogeyman by Raymond Briggs (Hamish Hamilton £1.95).
I Like this Poem. Edited by Kaye Webb (Puffin £1.25).
Captain Beaky by Jeremy Lloyd (Chappell/Elm Tree £2.50).
The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe by C. S. Lewis (Fontana 95p).
Grange Hill Goes Wild by Robert Leeson (Fontana 85p).
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl (Puffin 95p).
The End. Compiled by Richard Stanley (Puffin 80p).
Stig of The Dump by Clive King (Puffin 90p).



The new Penlee lifeboat, Charles Henry Ashley, making a trial run after its launching from the Penlee lifeboat house yesterday. It was manned by the new Mousehole crew.

Optimism in Mousehole as crew goes back

Continued from page 1

Mr Mike Sutherland, the deputy launching officer and emergency coxswain, said yesterday that the action had been called off "as a result of the support and interest shown by MPs and, I believe, *the Prime Minister*". He said: "We are satisfied that the necessary steps are being taken to look after the families of our lost colleagues."

Mr Sutherland made it clear that if it became *apparent that nothing was* being done, lifeboatmen could take individual action to make their point, including resigning from the Royal National Lifeboat *Institution*.

He said: "I personally feel so strongly about this that I would resign. *I have stuck* my neck out and I must stand by my views."

The potential legal obstacles to the distribution of the money fund became apparent when its 10 trustees sought advice from counsel.

It is understood that if the Charity Commission decides next week that the £1.5m appeal is eligible for charitable *status*, then the dependents of the eight dead lifeboatmen will be able to receive cash to meet "reasonable needs". The Penlee fishermen's fund of £250,000 is likely to escape the pitfalls of the charity law because it was established merely as a financial "post box" for donations.

The Charity Commission said it had not seen the terms of the Penlee fund, but if the worst came to the worst it could be deemed a private fund, not a trust, which could then render it liable to tax.

In a statement, the trustees of the fund said that counsel had advised that the amount of income which the trustees could legally distribute to the bereaved was limited to their reasonable needs. Any sur*plus income wo uld have to* be applied for other charitable purposes.

The law of charitable trusts did not permit an unlimited distribution to the dependants, but only awards according to the standard of living the dependants would have enjoyed if the tragedy had not happened.

While Mr Moore said that all ways would be investigate to distribute the maximum amount to the families Mr George Lawry, chairman of the Newlyn and District Fisherman's Association, said the £250,000 in his fund would be divided between the dependants.

Yesterday, Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Hull East, who is sponsored by the National Union of Seamen, said he would seek a meeting with the Charity Commission about the "totally unsatisfactory situation" over the Penlee fund. He said the interpretation of "reasonable needs" was too narrowly drawn *and* he would seek all party support to change the law.



Mrs Jacqueline Brockman, the widow of Mr Nigel Brockman, who died in the lifeboat disaster, and Kevin Brockman, one of her sons, at their home in Mousehole yesterday

Charity law and lifeboats, page 6
Leader, Page 7
Business News, page 17

Roads and rail cut by floods

By David Nicholson-Lord

Two people died over the new year holiday as the snow and ice maintained its grip on Scotland and northern England. Farther south many areas were flooded. In Gloucestershire heavy rain and a sudden thaw brought the worst flooding of the River Severn for 13 years.

The Midlands and East Anglia were the worst affec*ted by floods, which caused* many train delays and cancellations and rendered several trunk roads impassable. Dozens of homes around Gloucester and Tewkesbury were under water yesterday as the Severn rose 12ft in 24 hours. Several riverside public houses were cut off.

Mr. David Deakin, of the Lower Load Hotel, at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury, said: "We have been flooded before but never anything like this. We have got plenty of feed and will sit tight until the water goes down."

The Severn-Trent Water Authority last night warned people in the Gloucester area to sandbag their homes, as further flooding was *expected*.

A student from Imperial College, London, died in the Cairngorms as he attempted to climb the Hell's Lum crag, near the Aviemore outdoor centre. Mr Peter Robinson, of Chatham, Kent, was one of five undergraduates in the climbing party.

Rescue attempts were hampered by sleet, snow and driving rain. Mr Robinson's body was found on New Year's Eve after a student climbed down to raise the alarm. Another, Mr Mark Bown, from near Hinckley, Leicestershire, was flown to hospital with head injuries.

In Derbyshire a boy aged eight drowned when he slipped through ice while *playing on a disused canal* 100 yards from his home. Garry Thorpe, of Cotmanhay, near Ilkeston, died despite being given the kiss of life by firemen and ambulancemen who had formed a chain across the ice while search*ing for the boy*.

Flooding elsewhere led to the closure of the A44 at Evesham and Pershore, in Hereford and Worcester, where the River Avon burst its banks and produced 5ft of flood water. Several streets *in Kidderminster were* awash. In Derbyshire flooding on the track at Draycott, Spondon and Long Eaton disrupted trains to Derby, Nottingham and St Pancras, London.

Essex, Norfolk and Leicestershire were also affected by floods.

Motorists in the north Midlands, the Peak District and Lancashire, Youkshire, Cumbria and Durham faced treacherous roads caused by ice and fog. Some stretches of motorway had speed limits of 20 mph.

In Shardlow, Nottinghamshire, police and rescue workers used boats to save nearly a hundred animals, including horses, pigs and greyhounds, when the River Trent burst its banks and flooded a farm yesterday.

Secret papers

Maclean's split mind revealed

By Peter Hennessy and Keith Jeffery

The flow of polished minutes Donald Maclean, the British Diplomat who spied for Russ[ia] continued to write for [his] Foreign Office superiors until the very moment of *his defection* to the Soviet Union, is displayed in secret Whitehall documents for 1951 to be declassified on Monday under the 30-year rule.

Maclean's own files illuminate what Mr Robert Cecil, his successor as head of the FO's American Department, remembered yesterday as "a brilliantly split mind in which both sides functioned", enabling him to compartmentalize his work for his *Majesty's* Government and his services to Stalin.

"Various attempts have been made to make this man out as a hopeless, drunken homosexual. But he could not have taken everybody in if he had not been doing a reasonable job in the office", Mr Cecil said.

Maclean's *sang froid* in the last days of May 1951, is all the more remarkable as he had known since mid-April that he was under suspicion. On April 17 Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Sec etary, had given permission for him to be investigated in earnest and almost immediately Maclean stopped receiving his special boxes containing top secret papers, intercepted *diplomatic signals and intelligence* reports.

He continued, however, to be sent routine political summaries and messages exchanged between the FO and the British Embassy in Washington. It is to those papers that he appended the last of his comments.

Maclean's minutes show him, like most of his FO colleagues, to have been worried and depressed by what he regarded as the excesses and simplistic anti-communism of American public opinion and the powerlessness of the Truman Administration to do much about it as the Korean war continued to rage.

On May 23, two days before his hurried night journey to Southampton with his fellow spy, Guy Burgess, en route for France and then Moscow, he wrote the last submission traceable to him in the 1951 papers. The document depicts him as *despairing of events in the* Far East and suggesting "that only some arresting statement of policy by ourselves (preferable by the Commonwealth as a whole) would stand a chance of turning the tide".

Though File Q23, the FO Security Department's archive on the Burgess and Maclean affair, has failed to arrive at the Public Record Office in Kew, and the Security Service's dossier on the case remain firmly under lock and key in the Mayfair headquarters of MI5, Maclean's own papers show just how valuable he remained to the Russians during a period of acute international tension until Britain's spycatchers *began to close in on him*.

As recently as March, 1951, he was arranging a series of meetings with senior FO officials for Sir Oliver (now Lord) Franks, British Ambassador to Washington, *that took place during*, Sir Oliver's return to London for consultations. The wide-ranging discussions would have given the KGB, via Maclean, an invaluable insight into the most private concerns troubling the United States and her chief European ally.

The newly-released documents at the PRO also give some idea of the shock with which Whitehall greeted the news of Burgess and Maclean's defection. On June 10, three days after the story broke in the *Daily Express*, Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, sent a personal minute to Morrison inform*ing him*: "I should like to have a report on these men and their careers.

"It *appears to be known* that their characters were unsatisfactory. Was any consideration given to these matters in continuing them in the Service or in appointing them to positions of responsibility? There is likely *to be a lot of public* criticism".

Pressure mounted from the United States Government for a tightening up of British security in the light of the Burgess and Maclean affair and the conviction the year *before of* Dr Klaus Fuchs, the most damaging of the atom spies.

After a tripartite security conference involving the British, American and Canadian Governments, the Attlee Cabinet on September 4, 1951, reluctantly agreed in principle that a new screening procedure should be initiated for officials in sensitive posts.

As a result, 30 years ago this month the new Conservative administration of Sir Winston Churchill introduced positive vetting whereby the past political affiliations and present private lives of public servants are investigated before the highest level of security clearance is granted.

n the next few weeks Mrs Margaret Thatcher will receive a report from the Security Commission urging her to keep the positive vetting system as a first line of defence against the penetration of *Whitehall* by foreign intelligence services.

Submarine tragedy stays a mystery

☐ Admiralty papers that also become available on Monday under the 30-year rule fail to resolve the mystery surrounding one of the worst naval disasters of recent times, the loss in the English Channel in 1951 of the submarine HMS Affray with her crew of 75.

In August of that year a board of inquiry concluded that the tragedy had been caused by a faulty *"snort* mast". But some senior naval officers believed that a battery *explosion might have* been the cause.

Other documents released by the Ministry of Defence give details of the contingency plans prepared in 1951 for a British invasion of Persia as a possible response *to Dr Mossadeq's nationaliza*tion of British oil interests.

Newspaper 'spy in cab' dispute settled

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The threat to distribution of most national newspapers was lifted last night after the employers agreed to make a £1.75 per shift payment in return for use in delivery vans of the tachograph, the "spy in the cab".

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades had threatened an official strike after the employers had refused a claim from about 1,000 national newspaper delivery drivers.

EEC regulations require *tachographs, which provide* an automatic log of drivers' hours, to be fitted in all goods vehicles of 3.5 tonnes and over.

The Times, The Sun, The Daily Telegraph, Daily Mirror, Daily Mail and northern editions of the *Daily Express* and *Daily Star* had been threatened because they are all taken from offices to main line rail termini in vans above the prescribed tonnage in weight.

The agreement reached last night after two days of talks under the auspices *of the* Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service says that the payment will be made "only to drivers actually required to drive a vehicle which needs a tachograph to be used during that particular shift".

The agreement also provides that there will be no "repercussive" or "knock on" claims from any other sections of Sogat arising from the deal.

The payment will not be consolidated into this year's national pay award but will qualify for future nationally negotiated percentage increases.

Sogat failed during the talks to persuade the employers to increase the special shift payment for Saturday nights and have *served notice that they will* try to do so in a year's time.

Mr William Miles, national officer of Sogat, said last night that the union had set out to persuade the employers that the tachograph imposed additional responsibilities *and might also offer* management data on which they could cut costs and improve productivity.

He said: "We have talked for two days and I believe the settlement reflects credit on the employers and the union. That is what *industrial* relations is all about, talking to resolve your difficulties

Science report

Complex genes from one ancestor

By the Staff of "Nature"

A thorough analysis of the structure of a complex gene for a mouse protein has revealed exceptionally strong evidence of the evolution of a family of complex genes from a single, simple ancestor. It is the emergence of exactly that kind of evidence that further strengthens biologists' belief in Darwin's general theory of evolution.

The gene, scrutinized by Dr Shirley Tilghman and her collaborators at the Fox Chase Cancer Centre in Philadelphia, codes for *alpha-fetoprotein*. Although abnormally large quantities of that protein in the blood of a pregnant woman happens to predict spina bifida in the child she is carrying, very little is known of its function.

It has become increasingly clear in the past year or two, as the structure of alpha-fetoprotein has emerged from several laboratories, that the structure has more than a passing resemblance tn that of albumin, the most abundant protein in blood serum.

Like albumin, alphafetoprotein appears to be constructed from three very similar blocks. A direct comparison of the detailed structure of each block of the two proteins indicates that two of the three, at least, are similar enough to suggest that they have a common origin.

Dr Tilghman has followed up those clues by examining the gene for mouse alpha-fetoprotein, *since it is in the structure* of the gene, rather than the protein it codes for, that the traces of molecular evolution are likely to be most visible.

Like most mammalian genes that of alpha-fetoprotein turned out to be split into stretches of DNA that coded for parts of the *protein* molecule but were interspersed with stretches that did not.

A complete analysis of the positioning of the splits in the coding sequence of the gene in relation to specific structural regions of the protein revealed such a clear pattern of concordance that the three similar blocks which had been glimpsed in the protein structure became clearly visible in the gene *structure. Each block* contains four coding sequences and there is a marked resemblance between the arrangement of the four coding sequences in each block.

The conclusion drawn by Dr Tilghman and her collaborators is that the three blocks have evolved from a single ancestor by a process of triplication. Further examination of the four coding sequences in *each block shows that the* sequences themselves are so closely related that they, too, probably had a common origin.

In all likelihood, therefore, the genes for alphafetoprotein and albumin arose from a far smaller, common primordial gene. In the first stage, the primordial gene evolved into four related versions separated by non-coding stretches of DNA. In the next stage, this unit was triplicated to a mega-unit and finally, something like 400,000 years ago, duplication of the mega-unit took place. From the duplicates there have evolved, by a continual process of diversification and modification, the present alpha-fetoprtein and albumin genes

Source: *Nature* 294, page 713 (December 24/31, 1981).

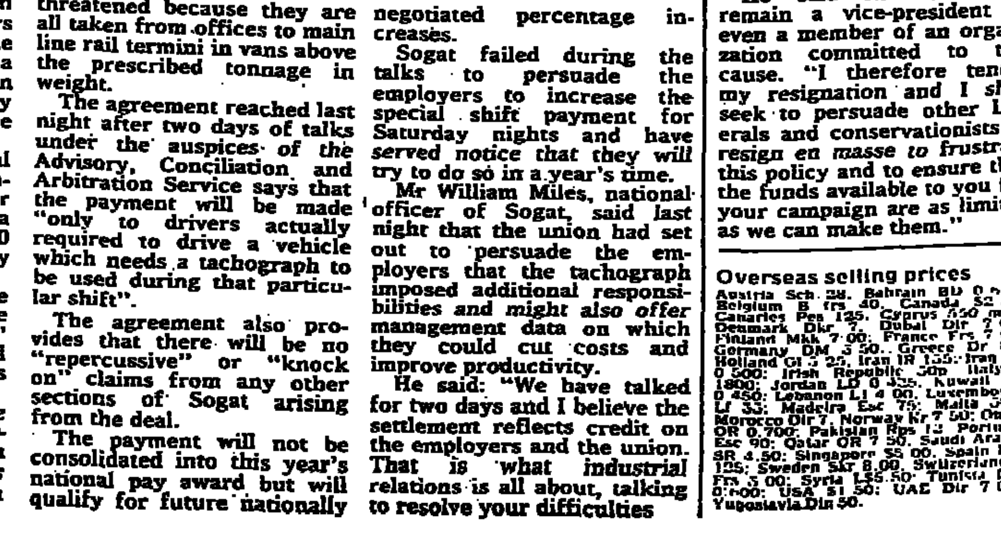
AVEBURY RESIGNS ON MAPLIN

Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, resigned yesterday from the Town and Country Planning Association because it is to support Maplin as the third airport for London. He was vice-president.

He told the association: "The last time this was a public issue the Liberal Party fought against any new airport for London on the grounds that traffic growth did not justify a large expansion of capacity."

He said *he could not* remain a vice-president or even a member of an organization committed to this cause. "I therefore tender my resignation and I shall seek to persuade other Liberals and conservationists to resign *en masse to* frustrate this policy and to ensure that the funds available to you for your campaign are as limited as we can make them."

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 13; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



TV firm's launching halted by dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

A one-hour "celebratory splash" to announce the arrival of Central Independent Television in the East Midlands was cancelled last night when electricians blacked the company's studios at Giltbrook, Nottingham.

Viewers were instead shown programmes from Birmingham, headquarters of the western side of the new dual region operated by Central as ATV's successors.

The electricians want substantial pay increases and higher manning levels to compensate for the move from the Elstree studios, at Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

Mr Jeremy Taylor, eastern area general manager, said the average annual earnings of Central's 120 electricians were about £20,000. "The demands they are making would increase that fairly substantially, certainly by several thousands a year, and we are not prepared to pay that much more", he said.

Agreement has been reached with other unions for operating local programmes from Nottingham, where a £20m television centre is to be built on a 17-acre site at Lenton Lane, to replace the temporary Giltbrook studios.

"We have about 90 people here who are keen to get going", Mr David Gerrard, head of regional programmes (east) said yesterday. "There is a small group of electricians from Elstree who have not agreed on terms. Without them we cannot get on the air."

There will be no production from Nottingham until the dispute is settled and no talks are likely before next Monday.

Central had prefaced its new Midlands look with a series of newspaper advertisements featuring unidentified flying objects, an indirect reference to the company's white globe symbol. The "teasers" caused trouble with a local magistrate whose name they inadvertently used.

Elsewhere in the country new television companies introduced themselves with fewer difficulties.

Lord Boston of Faversham, chairman of TV South, the successors to Southern Television, ran the company flag up the mast at the Southampton studios and then flew by helicopter for similar ceremonies at Dover and Maidstone and in the Medway towns.

Television South West from Plymouth was launched with a 90-minute variety show featuring Lenny Bennett and Spike Milligan last night. "A very smooth operation", the company said.

Fewer days lost by 1981 strikes

By a Staff Reporter

Last year was one of the most strike-free for 14 years, with only 1976 showing fewer working days lost, according to figures published by the Department of Employment.

Of the 4,041,00 working days lost between January and November, 1981, 1,254,000 were mainly accounted for by the Civil Service strikes of March and April, under the heading of administrative, financial and professional services. The December figures are expected to be very low.

The figures below show the number of working days lost every year for the past 14 years.

1968: 4,690,000; 1969: 6,846,000; 1970: 10,980,000; 1971: 13,551,000; 1972: 23,909,000; 1973: 7,197,000; 1974: 14,750,000; 1975: 6,012,000; 1976: 3,284,000; 1977: 10,142,000; 1978: 9,405,000; 1979: 29,474,000; 1980: 11,964,000; 1981: 4,041,000 (excluding, December.



Brian Harris

Beauties, not the beast: swans grace the mysterious waters of Lock Ness by Castle Urquhart

Serene waters shroud an enigma that never varies

By Ronald Faux

In Drumnadrochit there are those who believe and those who do not. The village, near Loch Ness, has lived with its famous mystery for generations and now lives from it. The question of a "thing" cruising the lightless depth of the loch, surfacing occasionally to give the world a palaeolithic leer, is the stuff of which tourist board dreams are made.

The monstrous rumour is now the biggest employer in Drumnadrochit and the more doubt and cold water that are cast on the likelihood of a latter-day plesiosaur swimming near by, the more, it seems, do people want to believe.

Whatever "it" may turn out in the fullness of investigation to be, "it" has an excellent sense of theatre. There is never more than a teasing glimpse before it sinks out of sight; mysterious shapes halflit, poorly focused or computer enhanced, swirls of disturbed mud of "something" escaping the lights of an underwater television camera, inexplicable shadows on a sonar trace; humps, bumps and splashes in the night that are like the clues from a Conan Doyle thriller.

The catch for the sceptics, of course, is the 4,000 documented sightings. The Loch Ness Monster Exhibition has an impressive record of people who claim to have seen "it". Mr Anthony Harmsworth, curator of the exhibition, which attracts 50,000 visitors a year, believes that an answer may be found sooner than many expect. The electronic machinery that can track down fish shoals with inescapable accuracy is joining the search.

The lack of physical evidence is quite understandable, according to Mr Harmsworth, who said: "In temperatures below 42°F bacteria do not form gases, so that dead matter does not float. It sinks into the sediment 720 ft down and stays there."

But for the avowed monster-hunters there is the fascination of chasing a famous shadow, the prospect of a fortune if they actually catch the beast, and if all else fails there are few pastimes more congenial than pottering about on a beautiful loch.

NUR split over action to curb extreme left

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen, who have been prominent in the Labour Party drive against Trotskyist infiltration, are conducting an internal campaign against the extreme left.

But the NUR executive cannot agree on action against Communists, supporters of the Militant Tendency, and other Broad Left activists, and the report of a moderate-dominated inquiry team has been rejected.

The railwaymen's lay leadership voted by 17-7 to reject the inquiry committee's report signed by Mr Thomas Ham, the union's president, and Mr Sidney Weighell, the general secretary, which called for sanctions against outside bodies seeking to influence NUR policy.

The report condemned the "interference" in union affairs of some well-known NUR left-wingers as being in breach of rule, and said that publications such as Militant ought not to be discussed at branch meetings.

A minority report to the executive, which was ruled out of order by the president, found that three Broad Left figures who spoke at a fringe meeting at the union's conference last summer were not in breach of rule, and argued that rules should not be applied in such a manner as to restrict political freedom.

But since the executive endorsed neither report, the NUR is without a policy on the issue, which is to be raised at the summer policy-making conference.

Mr Weighell said that it would be the subject of a branch appeal to the conference, amd delegates would then instruct the executive how to deal with the matter.

The conference is likely to take a stronger line because it is more influenced by the mainstream moderate opinion than the executive, which is finely divided between left and right, and has given the general secretary an unexpected snub by rejecting his report on sanctions against extremists.

Alarm over parachutists jumping from TV masts

By a Staff Reporter

The British Parachute Association is threatening to discipline members who jump from television masts, suspension bridges or tall buildings. The association fears that the American craze for parachuting from fixed objects such as skyscrapers and clifftops may be spreading to Britain and is concerned that someone may be killed or seriously injured because the brief space of time a parachute has to open during a low-level drop leaves no room for mishaps.

Mr Charles Shea-Simonds, the association chairman, said: "It is far to risky. It has taken years to have parachuting accepted as a safe sport. People who act dangerously like this are doing the sport no good at all."

In Britain jumping from less than 2,000 ft above the ground is forbidden. That gives time for the parachute to open properly or for the reserve to operate. But the association has had reports of parachutists jumping from television masts at Dover and Ipswich. The Independent Broadcasting Authority has complained to the association, and warned it that if people persist they may be prosecuted.

100,000 enjoy Trafalgar Square new year revelry

New year revellers, estimated at 100,000 by the police, packed Trafalgar Square, London, to mark the start of 1982. At one stage the tightly packed crowd stretched halfway along Whitehall. A few of the hardier ones kept up the custom of taking a very cold dip in the fountains.

The police said that the crowd, one of the biggest of its kind, was generally well-behaved. One or two people were arrested accused of being drunk and disorderly. A few minor bottle-throwing incidents were reported. "Apart from that, everybody seems to have had a good time", a spokesman stated.

More than a hundred people were treated in hospital for minor injuries. Others received attention for cuts

There'll be a welcome in the valleys

From Tim Jones
Merthyr Tydfil

Forget Tenerife and let the names of Treherbert, Tonypandy and Tredegar trip from the tongue. Soon, holiday companies will begin enticing people to warmer climes, but can Greek islands and Mediterranean shores compare with the sun setting over Nantgarw Colliery?

Last year Wales became the most popular destination in Britain for short holidays, and in order to consolidate the market the Wales Tourist Board has started to promote the great industrial valleys of the South.

It is an audacious move and even the board admits in its brochure: "You might think that we are perhaps not quite serious. The valleys have historically been associated with coal, iron and steel production and the attendant gaunt, dark images".

For the intending visitor, perhaps the queen of the valleys is Merthyr Tydfil, the town which spawned the industrial revolution, nurtured Chartism and elected the first Labour MP.

After it had been exploited to the full by the great ironmasters, a parliamentary economic and political planning unit decided in 1939 that it should be legislated away as though it had never existed. The unit reported: "The town should be completely abandoned and its population drafted out — man, woman and child — to the coast or to the Usk Valley".

Undaunted by that rubbish, Merthyr survived and it is now officially the home of the hardest drinkers and heaviest smokers in Wales. It offers some of the best fish and chips this side of the Pennines and Merthyr clouds can outrain those over Manchester

For the serious visitor, William Crawshay's imposing mansion, Cyfarthfa Castle, tells at a glance why his workforce, who were housed in unsanitary two-up, two-down terrace houses, preferred socialism to unequal capitalism. Incidentally, Richard Trevithick drove the world's first steam locomotive in the town.

The valleys offer most to the serious student of Britain's industrial past and there are several excellent museums, nature trails and industrial walks.

Those who decide to forsake the Costa Brava for Pontypridd this summer should be equipped with a knowledge of rugby and politics, a good raincoat and a capacity to be pleasantly surprised.

Inflation left 2.6m disabled worse off

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

The International Year for Disabled People has ended but its influence lives on. A national council chaired by Lord Snowdon has been established to carry on the work begun during the year.

Lord Snowdon will be one of the main speakers at a Blackpool conference at the end of this month to assess the year. In many parts of Britain associations of disabled have been formed from local groups started because of the international year.

The year's supporters claim that it has met one of its main objectives in Britain by making more people aware of the basic abilities of most disabled people and presenting them as real human beings.

But since a survey disclosed that 60 per cent of the people interviewed knew a disabled person, the question is begged of who precisely the remaining minority are. Can they, for example, be the administrators and policy makers – whose decisions make such an impact on the lives of disabled people?

When MPs debated the impact of the year in July, adverse criticism from Conservative backbenchers of the public sector's role in helping disabled people put ministers on the defensive.

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security with responsibility for disabled people, admitted that the criticism was legitimate and said that much more needed to be done.

There were real gaps in provision for disabled people, he said, but some progress was being made, albeit at a slower pace than he wanted.

According to Disability in Britain, published in November, that slow pace has left about 2,600,000 disabled people on or close to the poverty line, with their standard of living actually falling in the international year because their benefits were not increased in line with inflation.

Some have suffered from cuts in local authority social services which provide the meals on wheels, home helps, telephones and home adaptations that can make the difference between living independently at home and total dependency in a residential home.

There have been some advances during the year. The blind person's tax allowance was raised to £360 a year in the Budget, although it is claimed by only 19 per cent of registered blind people.

The mobility allowance was raised by 14 per cent, more than the inflation level, but its effect was offset by the increase in petrol prices and the fact that the allowance is taxed.

Some relief on VAT for charities was also given in the Budget, which certainly helped those giving help to disabled people. But the £6,000 the Spastics Society saved though that relief only helped to offset an extra £30,000 the petrol tax increase cost it during the year.

With belated help from the Government, the Bill introduced by Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarfon, to improve the access provisions of the Chronically Sick and Disabled. Persons Act, 1970, finally made the statute book.

Court backs Gandhi on transfer of judges

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, Jan 1

High court judges can be transferred from one state to another without the need to obtain their consent, the Supreme Court of India has ruled in a majority judgment.

Since her return to power, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has been insisting on the executive prerogative to transfer a judge and not even to take the advice of the Chief Justice of India who, according to the Indian constitution should be consulted on transfers.

The Supreme Court judgment says that the Chief Justice "has no primacy" and that if there is any difference between the President (in other words, the government) and the Chief Justice on transfer or appointment, the President is entitled to reach his own decision.

The Supreme Court has also upheld the Law Minister's circular which asked the state chief ministers to obtain an undertaking from temporary judges that they would accept transfer in case they were considered for a permanent appointment.

As many as 16 judges were transferred from one high court to another during the emergency (1975-77). The Janata government (1977-79) revoked the transfers but Mrs Gandhi took up the matter soon after her return to power.

The case, which was argued for four months since last September, assumed importance because it also involved the chief justices of Tamil Nadu and Bihar, who were transferred.

The chief justice of Tamil Nadu has since resigned and the Bihar chief justice has challenged his transfer. The Supreme Court has upheld the transfer of chief justices.

Mrs Gandhi wanted to transfer all chief justices but the Chief Justice of India refused, while saying that he was willing to consider each case on merit.

The Supreme Court has also set at rest the controversy over the extension of a high court judge's term of office. It says that the government has the power to discontinue the office of a temporary judge after the expiry of his term.

The case related to Mr Justice S. N. Kumar and Mr Justice O. N. Vohra, both Delhi High Court Judges, who had delivered judgment during the emergency with which Mrs Gandhi disagreed.

Valencia autonomy issue wrecks Madrid pact

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Jan 1

A political row has broken out between Spain's ruling Centre Democrats and the opposition Socialists over devolution, which had been one of the key issues settled in a pact between the two parties after the military coup attempt in February.

Breaking the customary calm over the new year holiday, leaders of both parties have traded insults and adopted uncompromising positions which have the appearance of a trial run for a general election to be held this year instead of next — the constitutional limit on the life of the present parliament.

The focus of discord is Valencia, economically one of the most prosperous regions but yet to achieve full autonomy. The Socialists are strong locally but are confronted by right-wing Centre Democrats allied with the increasingly influential followers of Señor Manuel Fraga, the conservative leader and victor in the recent Galician regional elections.

In spite of the pact signed in July by the Prime Minister and the Socialists, the Centre Democrats in parliament have now agreed with Señor Fraga's followers to amend the autonomy statute for Valencia on three highly emotional issues — the region's future flag, its title, and the status of the local language or dialect.

Claiming that local Centre Democrats are "kicking the Prime Minister in the shins", Señor Alfonso Guerra, deputy leader of the Socialists says that his party will not now contribute its votes to the two-thirds majority required to enable parliament to set up an autonomous region.

He accused the Government of preparing, in spite of denials, the ground for an early appeal to the voters, giving as an example the increases, approved at Tuesday's cabinet, of state pensions.

Señor Guerra singled out Señor Emilio Attard as the power behind the prime minister. He is the chairman of the parliamentary commission now handling Valencia's autonomy statute, the region's best-known Centre Democrat MP and recently appointed a special adviser to Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Valencia was the scene of one of the most dramatic episodes during the February coup attempt when the local army commander put his tanks on the streets and proclaimed martial law. Worries about devolution allegedly breaking up Spain's unity were one of the main themes used by those supporting the attempted coup.

Ban hits Spanish fishermen

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Jan 1

All Spanish fishing vessels which work in waters of the European Community were idle indefinitely today as a result of a ban on fishing until an agreement has been concluded with the Community for 1982.

Last Monday, the EEC advised Spain's diplomatic mission in Brussels that the matter of fishing licences was too technical to grant a temporary two-month extension on the basis of 1981 quotas. Spain had suggested this in order to keep the fishermen working while a 1982 agreement is being worked out.

At Spain's request the first meeting to work out an agreement was moved from mid-January to January 6. On Monday, Government officials will meet here with representatives of the Spanish deep-sea and coastal fleets which use European Community waters.

Despite these complications, Señor Miquel Aldasoro, Spain's Fisheries Under-Secretary, seemed confident. In a newspaper interview yesterday, he said: "Hopefully on January 6 we will be able to find some formula to allow our fresh-fish fleet to resume its activities in EEC waters".

Clark tipped to replace Allen in White House post

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 1

Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is being tipped to take over from Mr Richard Allen as President Reagan's National Security Adviser. If he does, his powers will be increased and his role will be similar to that of past security advisers such as Dr Henry Kissinger and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr Allen is still on administrative leave of absence after controversy caused by his acceptance of $1,000 (about £500) for helping to arrange an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan for a Japanese magazine.

Although the Justice Department has cleared Mr Allen of any wrongdoing and also of alleged irregularities in his past business dealings, the White House has not yet completed its review into his conduct.

According to informed sources the move to replace Mr Allen by Mr Clark and to upgrade the role of National Security Adviser has been motivated not only by the notoriety surrounding Mr Allen, but also by a consensus within the White House that the national security apparatus has not worked well during the first year of the Reagan Administration.

Mr Allen, who reported to the President through Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor, has had considerably less authority than his immediate predecessor.

According to a report in the *Washington Post*, Mr Meese, who had until now resisted proposals for elevating the national security post, has recommended that it should be upgraded. Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, is said to hold the same view, the paper says.

Mr Clark is a friend and political associate of President Reagan and was spending the new year holiday with him and other members of the Administration at the Californian estate belonging to Mr Walter Annenberg, the former Ambassador to Britain.

Despite his lack of knowledge of international affairs displayed during his confirmation hearing, Mr Clark has proved to be one of President Reagan's more successful appointments. He has frequently acted as a mediator in disputes between the White House and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and has headed successful missions to southern Africa and to Britain and Ireland.

Pentagon changes MX missile bases

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, Jan 1

The Reagan Administration has had another change of plan for the deployment of its new MX intercontinental ballistic missile. The Pentagon has announced that at least 40 of the 100 missiles intended for deployment by the end of the decade will be placed in the existing silos of the Minuteman missiles, which the MX is designed to supersede.

The Carter Administration originally planned to deploy 200 MX missiles in Utah and Nevada and to shuttle them between more than 4,000 launching points so as to prevent an enemy knowing where they were.

This plan was scrapped by the Reagan Administration last October. Instead the President announced that the first 36 missiles would be deployed in silos now occupied by nearly obsolete Titan missiles.

Various modes of deployment are to be considered over the next two years for the remaining 60 missiles.

The main reason why the missiles are now to be placed in Minuteman rather than Titan silos is because of the engineering problems involved. A senior Air Force officer told a briefing of journalists that geological formations around many of the Titan sites made them more difficult to protect against possible enemy attacks than was originally believed.

Another reason is cost. As all of the initial 40 MX missiles will be placed in the same Minuteman "field" the cost of deployment could be $1,500m (£750m) less than the plan to use old Titan silos.

There was also a political factor. The proposal to place the MX in Titan sites in Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri was provoking almost as much opposition in those states as the Carter "race track" plan had created in Utah and Nevada.

Although at present there are six Minuteman fields, situated in five different states, only one of them will be used for MX. A decision will be made in the spring which of the six "fields" would be used.

Assad will visit Iran in peace move

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, Jan 1

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has accepted an invitation to visit Iran, according to the official Iranian news agency today, but there was no official Syrian confirmation.

The visit would be part of an Arab drive to bring about an early settlement of the 15-month-old war between Iraq and Iran, and to close Arab ranks against Israel.

The invitation from President Ali Khamenei of Iraq was reported to have been relayed by Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Foreign Minister of Iran, now visiting Damascus. Syrian officials did not say when the Syrian leader might go to Tehran. President Assad recently concluded a tour of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Meanwhile, as part of an Arab drive to settle regional disputes, Saudi Arabia and Libya today agreed to resume normal diplomatic relations, which the Saudis had broken off more than a year ago after Libya's criticism of Saudi Arabia for borrowing four American Awacs radar aircraft after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war.

Reports from Amman said that preparations were being *made to reestablish normal* diplomatic relations between Iraq and Libya. The Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli and the Libyan Embassy in Baghdad are expected to reopen in the next week or two.

Arab efforts to end the Gulf war may prove difficult, but many Arabs believe there can be no strong front against Israel while disputes continue and while Iraq is bogged down in an indefinite war with Iran.

Top official resigns in Israel

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 1

Mr Arye Naor resigned yesterday as Israel's Cabinet secretary, but said his move had nothing to do with charges of leaking sensitive information in October 1980 to Mr Ranan Lurie, now political cartoonist of *The Times*.

Mr Naor and Professor Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney General, issued statements dismissing speculation that there had been an agreement to discontinue the secretary's trial before a civil servants' disciplinary court, on charges of conduct that might harm Israel's image.

However, Professor Zamir suspended the hearings, which were to have been resumed next week, and said he will consider whether there is any point in pursuing the case in the light of the new development.

Mr Naor said that he asked to be relieved of his duties on April 1. He said he has served nearly five years and believed important positions such as his should be rotated.

□ The Israeli Army imposed a curfew last night on a village in the annexed Golan Heights for security reasons, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, Chief of Staff, said today (Reuter reports).

General Eitan told Israel radio that the curfew was in force at the Druze village of Majdal Shams so that "the defence forces could check what was happening there and in the region". Following Israel's annexation last month of the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in 1967, police required court permission to carry out searches in the village.

MARCOS SON-IN-LAW KIDNAPPED

Manila, Jan 1.—An amateur *sportsman, who secretly married* the eldest daughter of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines in the United States has been kidnapped, the Government said today.

A statement said that Mr Tomas Manotoc, aged 32, an amateur golfer and basketball coach, was now "in the hands of kidnappers who are either subversive or criminal elements".

Mr Marcos has appealed to foreign journalists to avoid publicity on the story since it might endanger Mr Manotoc's life. Mr Manotoc disappeared late on Tuesday after he had dined with his wife at a suburban restaurant.

A report earlier today on the kidnapping mentioned only that Mr Manotoc had married the daughter of a ranking Philippine government official. Although Philippine officials implicitly confirmed the wedding, they said it was not legal since Mr Manotoc was already married.—AFP.

Air controllers' leader quits

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 1

The leader of the striking and dismissed air traffic controllers resigned yesterday in the hope that his departure *would ease the reinstatement* of his members. A spokesman for the Reagan Administration said it would do no such thing.

Mr Robert Poli, who took 11,500 controllers out on strike in August, providing the Government with its first trial of strength with organized labour, said: "I have always stated that if I believed I was an impediment to a solution of the strike, I would step aside. I now believe that time has come."

He added: "I hope that my resignation is a signal to take the fired controllers back. I am the symbol of the strike—there is no question of that". Mr Poli, whose union members were among the best paid in the country, said he would leave at the end of next week. His deputy, Mr Robert Meyer, also resigned.

Mr Larry Speakes, the President's spokesman, said that Mr Reagan had no intention of relenting, although he was "sympathetic to those who are out of work due to the strike situation".

The President's sympathy went no further than it did last month when he agreed to waive a three-year ban on federal jobs for the strikers, but refused to consider letting them back into the control towers.

The union has been stripped of its authority to bargain on behalf of its members by the Government and has been fined $150m (about £75m) for the strike, which was illegal.

S AFRICANS CAPTURE GUERRILLAS

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Jan 1

Two black guerrillas have been captured and a large *underground* arms caché discovered near Pretoria in a hunt that was launched after a Boxing Day attack on a police station.

Security police are on the trail of three other men they say were trained as guerrillas in Angola, Russia and East Germany.

General F. L. C. Engels, acting Police Commissioner, announced on New Year's Eve that the capture of two guerrillas on December 28 led police to an underground arms caché near Hammanskraal, less than 20 miles north of Pretoria, *in the Bophuthatswana* African homeland.

The arms seized included communist-made rocket grenades, AK47 assault rifles, plastic explosives, magazines and ammunition.

There was a sharp rise in the number of guerrilla attacks *in South Africa* last year with Pretoria and Durban the main areas of activity.

Police stations and army barracks were the principal targets while electricity sub-stations and railway junctions were repeatedly blown up.

New year messages

Uganda frees detainees in reconciliation move

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Jan 1

President Milton Obote of Uganda today ordered the release of over 30 detainees, mostly members of opposition political parties arrested after an outbreak of guerrilla activity against his Government early last year.

In a new year message, he said he was exercising his prerogative of mercy in a spirit of reconciliation for 1982, and called on all Ugandans to join with his Uganda People's Congress to rebuild the country.

The 30 were stated to be the *first batch to be freed*, and the announcement did not indicate what the final total would be.

□ **Salisbury.**—The Zimbabwe government will in future adopt only policies approved by the ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said last night in a *new year address*. He forecast an increasingly socialist programme, saying that the state should participate in all sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture, and in mining, manufacturing and commerce.

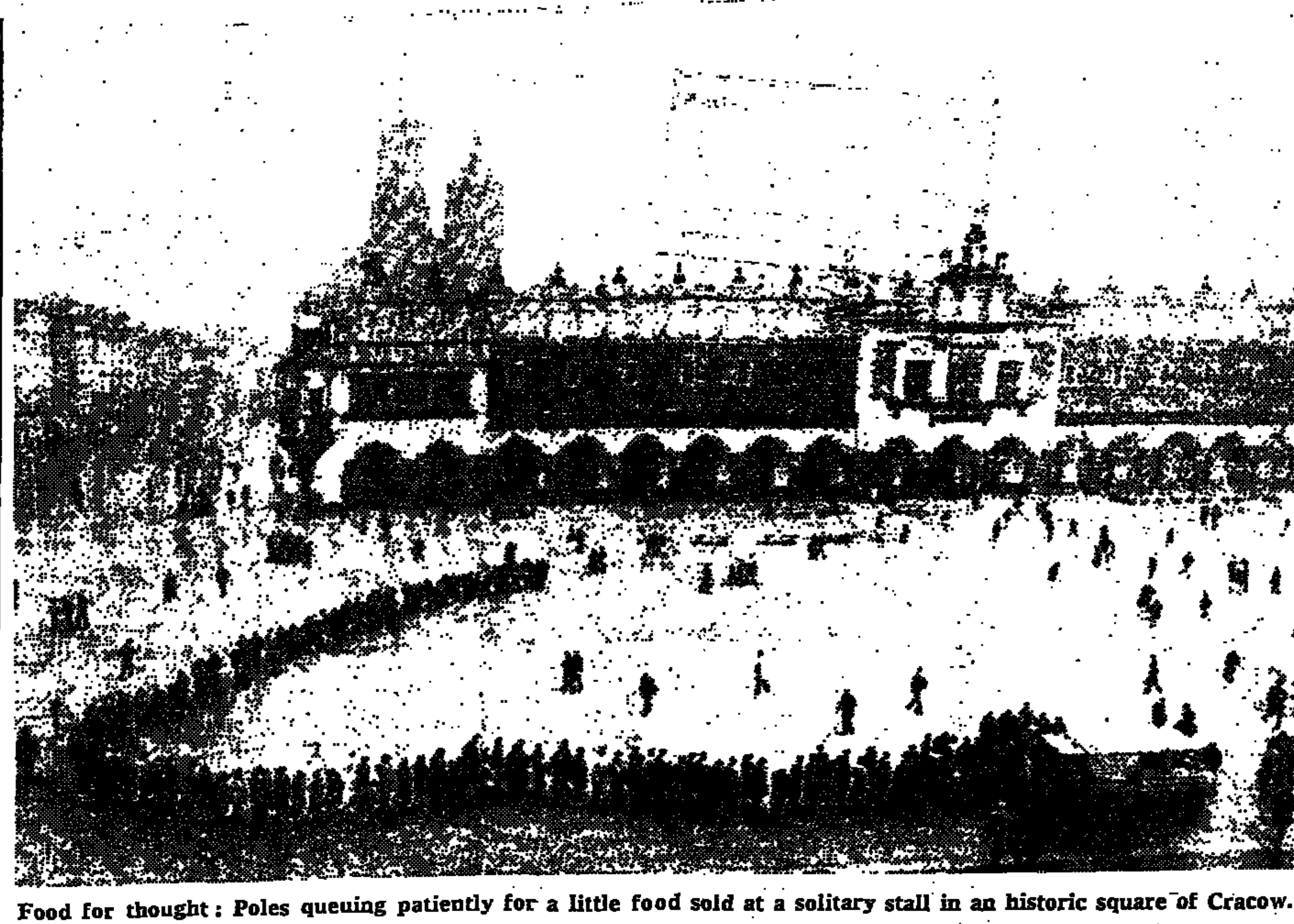
□ **Banjul.**—President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia said that today marked the birth of Senegambia, a confederation linking Senegal and its small West African neighbour. "1982 will be the year of national reconstruction in Gambia", he said.

□ **Lisbon.**—President Eanes of Portugal *said that the most* pressing problem facing his country in 1982 was its ailing economy. "The economic question will be the crucial problem of the next year, but no democratic society can remain with austerity as its only horizon".

□ **Copenhagen.**—Mr Anker *Joergensen, the Danish Prime* Minister, said his goals for 1982 would be ensuring the average working Dane's income and holding "the social safety net" in place to help Denmark's 300,000 unemployed.

□ **Nairobi.**—President Moi of Kenya expressed determination that Kenya's relations of "good-neighbourliness" in the East African region would continue throughout the new year.

□ **Freetown.**—President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone has given amnesty to 43 prisoners convicted of various common law offences.



Food for thought: Poles queuing patiently for a little food sold at a solitary stall in an historic square of Cracow.

Mitterrand urges escape from Yalta spirit

From Jonathan Fenby
Paris, Jan 1

President Mitterrand has called for the rejection of the East-West division of Europe which he blamed for the military takeover in Poland.

In a new year radio and television address to the nation, he also warned his countrymen of the danger of *confusing a desire for change* in Europe with the current realities obtaining on the Continent.

M Mitterrand said the Polish drama had to be seen in the context of a contradiction affecting Europe. While a balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union was necessary for peace, "it is dangerous that the two powers of which I am speaking should coexist on the basis of a division of Europe which will soon date back 40 years", he said.

Any escape from the division of the Continent enshrined in the 1945 Yalta agreement would be good, the President said, adding "On condition of never confusing the desire we have to do this with the reality of today. The Polish drama falls within this contradition", he said.

"There is no greater solidarity than that which unites us with the Polish people. Let us prove it by refusing the system which oppresses them and the domination which it breeds, in defending their *rights*, their freedoms, their just aspirations to live independently, and let us know how to measure the slow ways of history."

Turning to French domestic matters M Mitterrand renewed his administration's call for a national effort to cut unemployment and inflation in 1982.

On the European Community front, he said a key objective for France in 1982 would be to give the EEC a political will, something which Paris sees as necessary both in the EEC's external relations and to promote joint social and economic policies.

The passages dealing with Poland were, however, the most striking part of M Mitterrand's first new year address to the country. They provided echoes of General de Gaulle, both in the denunciation of the post-Yalta division of Europe, and in M Mitterrand's earlier insistence on the need for a strong national defence policy

While the address represented a further hardening of France's moral attitude towards the Polish military *regime, there was no indication* today that concrete steps would follow. The Prime Minister's office said earlier in the week that France had no intention of following the United States example in imposing economic sanctions on the Soviet Union.

French companies, which won big orders last month to supply equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to West Europe, appear to have no worries about the contracts being affected. Indeed, it has been noted in the French capital that some of the commercial agreements were concluded in the days immediately after the military takeover.

Domestically, M Mitterrand's analysis of the reasons underlying the Polish crisis are likely to put a fresh strain on relations between the Socialists and the minority Government partners especially in the Communist party which insist that the crisis should be seen as an internal affair of Poland.

There have been increasing signs of discontent within Communist ranks at the party's approach to Poland but the party's policy has not wavered *from an insistence that the* military move was necessary to avoid a bloodbath.

This has given French opposition parties a stock of ammunition to fire at the Government. Conservative and neo-Gaullist politicians have been busy attacking the Socialists for working with the Communists in the Government, while denouncing events in Poland.

M Michel Pinton, a leader of the Giscardian UDF party, has called for an opposition boycott of the four communist members of the Government if they are not dismissed.

Poland: A bitter start to 1982

First economic overhaul avoids increasing price of food

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 1 (censored)

Poland enters the new year having to swallow the bitter medicine of economic reform. Higher supply charges for raw materials, fuel and transport *go into effect today, the initial* steps in changes that are intended to reduce subsidy, match supply with demand and introduce greater competitiveness into the economy.

Earlier attempts to raise prices—especially food prices—have met with popular opposition. This time, however, food prices will not, according to the official media, be affected, though state enterprises are free to pass on to customers the effects of higher costs on other goods.

Mr Zdzislaw Krasinski, chair*man of the State Prices Com*mission, has made clear that the most sensitive increases—on food, petrol, electricity and rent—would be preceded by a "public discussion," before being imposed later in the year.

For the past few *months*, Solidarity, the free trade union *organization* has been insisting that compensation—effectively higher wages—be granted to balance out the effects of higher prices on the populace. Government economists, however, have resisted these demands, saying it would initiate a wage-price *spiral*, and since *the introduction of martial law* on December 13, it has ceased being a topic of discussion.

Price reform is only one aspect of the overall economic overhaul, planned before the introduction of martial law and now adhered to by the Military Council. The ultimate aim seems to be to institute a limited version of Hungary's new economic mechanism, a decentralised system that allows substantial freedoms in pricing and marketing.

The central problem has always been whether such a *system can succeed in Poland* which is starting from such a difficult base, including huge Western indebtedness and shortfalls in key sectors, including coal and agriculture.

Eight Bills are being considered by parliamentary subcommittees. Two—on prices and foreign trade—are aimed at making the economy more sensitive to changes on the world market. Others on the taxation of enterprises, the use of profit and banking reform, loosen central control of industry, though main policy guidelines will be retained by the Government.

In addition the Central Planning Bureau will have to cede its major economic control functions and revert to its original role as a planning and statistical office.

The official media have acknowledged that this gradual decentralization will mean an unemployment problem. This is implied in a PAP news agency bulletin which declares: "A list of enterprises facing cuts in production will be drawn up by January 31. The principles of procedure towards such enterprises will be elaborated, taking their personnel's interests into account."

□ Mr Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, will go on trial in Warsaw on Tuesday. He faces charges of illegally profiting from his post.—Reuter.

Thatcher promises united West

By Our Foreign Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has promised that West Europeans and Americans will stand together in the face of Soviet efforts to try to divide them over Poland.

The whole of the East block had had enough of the oppressiveness of communism. In Poland, there had been a "spark of freedom" shown in the emergence of Solidarity, supported not merely by the trade unions but by all the *people who wanted more free*dom. It had been crushed out under the yoke of communism.

"President Reagan has given an excellent lead and we must follow", Mrs Thatcher said. "Our action would be slightly different because there were different treaties, with different conditions attached to the United States and to Europe. But we must take some of the initiatives he has taken."

Questioned about the Western alliance being in disarray over sanctions against Russia, Mrs Thatcher *said vehemently*: "The alliance is not in disarray and it must never get into disarray. . . . We in Europe are in a free democratic world, the United States is a free democratic country, and the whole of Russian tactics is to try to divide us.

"*They must never succeed.* What Poland wants, and Russia knows it, is peace with freedom. Poland wants the very freedom which we have and which we do not value enough. And those countries which have peace with freedom must absolutely stand together and we will stand together."

This is also the message which Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been trying to get across since martial law was introduced in Poland nearly three weeks ago.

The British view of the Polish crisis is that events could not have taken place without the knowledge and agreement of the Soviet Union. This standpoint is also shared by the French and Italians among the European allies.

But Lord Carrington has also *made it clear that the West* Europeans had to consider very carefully, whether political or economic sanctions against Moscow would have any impact on the situation in Poland.

In common with its partners in the European Community, Britain also believes that no economic or food sanctions should be approved which might unnecessarily harm the Polish people or British industry. The West Germans, in particular, are anxious to avoid any moves which would damage their valuable *commercial links with East Europe*.

At the same time, Mrs Thatcher is coming under increasing pressure from some Conservative backbenchers to adopt a tougher stance towards Moscow and Warsaw.

Nevertheless, the British Government is expected to continue to maintain its middle-of-the-road stance between the United States and the West Germans when further consultations resume among the Western allies on the Polish crisis next week.

A few days later, probably *during the second week of the* month, their deliberations will resume under the auspices of the Nato alliance.

Pope thanks Solidarity supporters

The text of the Pope's homily *in* St Peter's is as follows:

I see here in the piazza of St Peter's so many placards saying Solidarnosc. Thanks, many thanks, for these expressions of solidarity with *Solidarnosc*. This word is the expression of a great effort which working men have made in my country to ensure the true dignity of the worker.

In fact, workers have the right *to set up autonomous* trade unions whose role is to guard their social, family and individual rights.

The church has always taught such a doctrine and especially in the times from *Rerum Novarum* up until *Laborem Exercens* (the Pope's recent encyclical updating church teaching on the role of *labour in society*) as an elementary interpretation of justice and social peace.

The word *Solidarnosc* which one sees on so many banners, shows us the endeavour which aims for such justice and such a peace.

Therefore it is widely recognized and greeted with respect all over the world. *Solidarnosc* belongs to *the actual patrimony of the* working men of my country, and I would say of other nations. This patrimony, with all the heritage of history and a 1,000-year-old culture, I place in the heart of the Madonna at Jasna Gora.

And I deposit it in the treasury of experience of workers throughout the world: It is a part of the common good of justice and peace. —Reuters.

□ Shop stewards representing dockers at Hull have rejected a plea from the Polish community in Britain to black Soviet and East German ships in protest against martial law

Reagan extremists blamed by Pravda

Moscow, Jan 1.—The Soviet Union's leading analyst of United States affairs said today that hawks in the Reagan Administration had manufactured an artificial crisis over Poland in order to guarantee their own political survival.

Mr Georgy Arbatov, head of the Institute of the United States and Canada, wrote in *Pravda* that Washington's reaction to the Polish events had *been determined by extremists* among second-rank figures in the Reagan camp.

Mr Arbatov said these officials preferred an atmosphere of crisis and felt threatened by recent moves by the President to renew a dialogue with Moscow on disarmament.

The institute which Mr Arbatov heads is the Kremlin's principal "think-tank" on domestic American politics. Mr Arbatov said that "provincial ideologues and crusaders" under Mr Reagan, faced with the realities of governing, preferred to create artificial crises *rather* than adapt their own views to the existing situation.

A crisis over Poland also helped Washington to press ahead with a military build-up and persuade ordinary Americans to forget their economic troubles, he argued.

Mr Arbatov asked what *would have happened* during the post-war period if governments had allowed "one local event or another" to affect the *international* situation as a whole. He said that if world leaders had always followed their "instincts, sympathies and antipathies" then East-



Mr Arbatov: 'Hawks to blame'.

West conflicts would probably have led to a nuclear catastrophe.

Recognition of this danger gave irresistible force to the principles of peaceful co-existence, which had in the past been recognized by the majority of Western states, *including* the United States, he declared. "But recently offical America has again and again forgotten about the realities of our epoch. These include the fact that the situation is dangerous enough without trying artifically to create crises."

Mr Arbatov referred only in passing to President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and avoided harsh polemics. The clear implication of his argument was that the Kremlin should avoid letting itself be provoked by Mr Reagan into taking counter-measures.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Big cut in air fares to Australia

Tourist air fares to Australia will be cut by nearly half in the spring. Return flights are to be offered by British Airways and Qantas for £390 for a limited period. Passengers must travel to Australia between March 15 and April 30 and return between April 1 and June 30.

The cuts, which are subject to Government approval, save up to £385 on one-month Super Apex tickets and up to £397 on excursion fares which allow passengers to stop off on the way.

A senior British Airways official said: "This *special* sale brings Australia within reach of the man in the street".

Ex-CIA chief avoids lawsuit

Washington.—Mr William Colby, the former Central Intelligence Agency Director, has agreed to pay $10,000 (£5,200) to avoid being sued for breaking his secrecy obligation, the Justice Department announced.

Mr Colby, in accordance with his secrecy agreement with the CIA, submitted the manuscript of his memoirs in advance for clearance. The CIA requested a number of changes and deletions, which Mr Colby made for the English-language edition. Meanwhile, his publishers had sent the uncensored manuscript to a French publisher, who published it.

Boy 'prefers death to Russia'



Chicago.—Walter Polovchak, aged 14, (above) a Soviet boy who had been given permission to live in America, would prefer to die rather than go back to his parents in the Soviet Union and he will not let anyone force him to return his 18-year-old sister said.

Walter ran away from his parents in Chicago when they were visiting America in 1980 and refused to return home with them last summer. Mr Julian Kulas, one of his lawyers, has said he plans *to ensure that the boy is able* to stay in the United States.

$2m for hotel disaster victim

New York.—Mr Mark Williams, aged 34, a lawyer from Kansas City whose legs were crushed when the decorative walkways of the Hyatt Regency hotel there collapsed, has accepted agreed damages of $2.2m (£1m). It is the largest injury settlement so far made between lawyers for the hotel and the people killed or maimed in the accident.

New ruling body for Bangladesh

Dacca. — President Abdus *Sattar of Bangladesh has set up* a National Security Council with himself in charge to explore how the armed forces can contribute to the country's development.

The official Bangladeshi news agency quoted a presidential adviser as saying that the council would replace the existing National Defence Council

BBC end daily Italian and Spanish services

Final transmissions in the BBC's daily services in *Italian* and Spanish for *Europe* were put out on New Year's Eve, ending a direct radio link dating back more than 40 years (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The cuts were made as the result of a Government decision.

Three killed in fireworks mishap

Rome.—Three people were killed in the southern Italian town of Reggio Calabria, when *a group of new year party*goers went to check on a homemade firework which had not exploded after lighting. It exploded, setting off other fireworks as they approached, killing them instantly.

1,833rd murder

New York.—*Alfred Green*, who was 87, was carrying his groceries through the lobby of his block of flats in Brooklyn late on New Year's Eve when he became the last murder victim of the year. Police said he was the 1,833rd person to be murdered in New York City.

UN handover

New York. — Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru has taken over as United Nations Secretary General in succession to Mr Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who held the post for the past 10 years.


هكذا من الأصل





How to avoid another Aberfan at Mousehole

Two days before Christmas Jack Pender, a member of the Penlee lifeboat disaster fund committee, was given an unhappy task: to visit each of the bereaved families, closeted with their grief, and tell them that the fund — whose staggering growth must have provided more than a scintilla of solace — was not all coming their way. They would get only enough for their reasonable needs, according to charity law concepts. These allow relief from material distress, but not enrichment. Furthermore, they were told, each of them would have to make a case for a hand-out. The lifeboatmen, reflecting the feelings of the community as a whole, went on a limited strike.

The public must wonder how we are still stuck with charity laws which add man-made to natural disasters. The Gillingham bus tragedy (in which the courts, years later, ordered the donations to be returned), Aberfan (where the dispute and recrimination has hardly died down) and now Penlee constitute a roll-call of relief dishonour.

In fact, there are two Penlee distress funds. One, working more at the local level — the fishermen's fund — has collected more than £250,000. Its organizers have taken a bold, simple line. They are acting, as Mr Beresford Evans, the local solicitor advising them, puts it, merely as a collecting bowl for eight named beneficiaries (three parents and five widows). As such, they have simply taken in with one hand and funnelled *straight out with the other*, keeping nothing back.

The other fund, set up by the Penwith district council, has been the main channel for national donations, and so far well over £1m has been received. It was as representative of this fund that Jack Pender made his unwelcome visits. Lyn Rowland, the Mousehole solicitor advising the fund, had in turn taken advice from counsel in London who insisted that the unhappy tidings about the constraints of charity law were circulated and published.

If their barrister is right, the problem of what to do with the massive Penwith fund has been inadvertently exacerbated by the direct funnelling by the smaller fund to the eight beneficiaries of almost £40,000 each. This must have gone a considerable way already to meeting their "reasonable needs".

So the main fund faces a dilemma. Does it register with the charity commissioners as a charity (which would be normal), or choose a diametrically opposed course of claiming non-charitable status? The tax advantages of charitable status usually rule out the latter, and it seems that Penwith's London adviser may have proceeded on the basis that the capital transfer tax consequences of being non-charitable would be crippling — devouring more than half the fund as it was paid out.

In fact, it now seems that this may not be the case. For an obscure provision in the fifth schedule to the 1975 Finance Act covers just such situations as this where a multiplicity of people make separate contributions to a single trust fund. Only individual contributions over £50,000 would attract capital transfer tax when the fund is paid out and only individual contributions over £3,000 will (on worst assumptions) involve tax on the part of the givers.

The only practical tax disadvantage of the non-charitable as opposed to the charitable trust is, therefore, that tax will have to be paid by the trustees on income deriving from the fund before it is distributed, but since they intend to wind it up before the end of the year, that is only a minor irritant.

That being so, everything seems to point in favour of both funds claiming non-charitable status, since they would then be free from any charity law constraints on how much they can give to the families, and also be in more or less the same no-tax position as if they were charities.

Ironically, the die has already been cast for both of them on this question of legal status. Because neither yet has a fully-fledged legal constitution, the matter will be decided according, firstly, on the basis on which funds were *solicited* from the public, and secondly, on the requirements of charity law generally.

All those involved with both funds are adamant that it was at every stage perfectly understood that the money was being collected for the direct and exclusive benefit of the families and dependents — not for RNLI funds, nor for Mousehole community purposes, or whatever else. That should weigh heavily with the charity commissioners next week.

Secondly, there is the question of whether or not the small number of people directly involved (eight families comprising 20 people), constitute sufficiently large a group to satisfy the public interest requirement which must be met by charities.

Ironically, this looks as if it is one of those rare cases where all concerned will be *seeking to stay outside* the clutches of our charity laws.

What is clear is that the unbearable pain and suffering which has been caused in this, as in other recent, disasters by arcane considerations of charity and tax law should be banished for the future by a new Disaster Relief Act that would clarify and simplify the law.

Andrew Phillips



Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings: another blitz on corruption but no plan yet for economic recovery

Will Jerry Rawlings succeed the second time round?

by Colin Legum

Little more than two years after abandoning power, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has carried out the threat he made to Ghana's newly elected Parliament in October 1980 that his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) would take over again if the politicians once more failed the people and put their own interests before those of the nation.

It was on June 4 1980 that Rawlings, the 32-year-old son of a Scottish farmer and a Ghanaian mother of the Ewe tribe, led a coup by junior army officers and rank and file soldiers to deal with the scandal of corruption among the senior officers and others, to retrieve the army's reputation and to set Ghana back on the road to economic recovery.

In the four months that it held power the AFRC executed eight generals and other senior officers (including three former heads of state); sentenced almost 300 army officers, businessmen and civil servants to prison terms of up to 80 years and flogged market "mammies" in public for profiteering.

Like Robespierre, Rawlings believed in the value of swift justice rather than in proper court procedures; but while accepting the need for a measure of bloodletting as *a salutary lesson to others*, he was unwilling to give in to the demands, especially of the ordinary soldiers and many civilians, for wholesale bloodletting; at the time this produced strong resentment in the lower ranks of the army.

He is opposed to any talk of ideology, and this led to a split with some of his closest colleagues in the AFRC whom he accused of being "communist". Rawlings is essentially a populist who believes in parliamentary democracy and "peaceful revolution".

But two years of democratic rule has left Ghana as badly off as ever. Its principal foreign exchange earner, cocoa, was down to its 1957 level of production in the first two thirds of the 1981 season, with more than 150,000 tonnes of the crop lying unshipped because of a breakdown of internal transport.

The familiar old charges of corruption have dominated recent parliamentary debates, while the ruling People's National Party has become hopelessly divided. Reflecting feelings about the country's malaise, Dr F. W. A. Akuffo, the President of the African Youth Command, recently complained that "Ghanaian society is becoming more and more rotten because no one is able to survive without breaking the law".

It was clearly a situation ripe for another takeover by Rawlings and his supporters, who are grouped together in a variety of political movements. The comparative ease of the latest coup suggests that Rawlings has lost little of his charismatic popularity among the army's lower ranks.

Rawlings was dismissed from the armed services when he refused to go abroad to study after President Hilla Limann came to office, but he has remained a thorn in the government's side. On a number of occasions it has accused him of plotting, but he was too popular a figure for President Limann to risk arresting him. However, his known supporters constantly complained of being harassed by security agents.

Desperately frustrated by being denied the opportunity to fly, he spent most of his days driving around in his car, swimming several hours a day in the sea and meeting friends in the evenings in a bar near his comfortable but unostentatious flat on the outskirts of the capital. Like Castro, he loves giving interviews — and, like him, he is entirely unpredictable.

Recently, having promised *to give an interview to a* Nigerian woman journalist, he arrived at her hotel at midnight in a frogman's outfit and took her for a swim in the sea before agreeing to answer her questions.

His talk is racy. "I keep harping on Franz Fanon's thing on emasculation. We niggers have been emasculated. Governments all over the place are using the ignorance of the masses to keep them down and keep them in line. This slave and slave-master relationship has to be broken."

He complains that those who want to change this relationship are invariably accused of promoting instability, "but it's the slave-master who will call our situation instability".

While Rawlings has spoken a great deal about the need for an "agricultural revolution", he has so far failed to produce a programme of action. However, he can be relied on once again to play the role of Robespierre in pursuing those accused of corruption and of "robbing the poor". One immediate question is whether he can succeed in regenerating Ghana's economy without upsetting the country's foreign supporters.

Miles Kington's 1982 diary . . . for those who can't wait

January

Ken Livingstone devises a new scheme for London Transport. All bus and tube tickets are to cost £1 each, but every traveller will receive a refund of 80p at journey's end.

Widespread sunny weather brings chaos to Britain's roads and railways, which are jammed solid with gritters, snow-clearers, piles of sand and salt, etc.

A psychiatrist diagnoses Ronald Reagan's condition as "revenge-neurosis". Having been filled full of bullets last year, he is now seeking an enemy to hit back at. "Technically", says the doctor, "we call this being as mad as hell and spoiling for a fight. Normally there is no cause for alarm. *But normally* the patient is not President."

After a merger, a new bank is formed called Nat Lloyd.

Mrs Thatcher says the tunnel of recession is bottoming out.

Ovett clips .00067 of a second off Coe's mile record.

February

Geoffrey Boycott achieves the record of having run out more batsmen than any other Test cricketer. He is sacked by Yorkshire.

Nat Lloyd announces that unless Poland can pay their overdraft back, someone will go bankrupt, preferably not Nat Lloyd.

Mrs Thatcher declares she can see light at the end of the bottom.

The Pope declares that not only is there no sex after death, there is also no washing up, problems with kindergartens or secret assignations with secretaries.

Ronald Reagan imposes economic sanctions on the French for their NATO policies.

Alternative comedian, fearless ungaggable Alexei Sayle, is given his own prime time TV show.

Miss Piggy makes take-over bid for the ailing Grade empire.

March

Coe clips 43 centimetres off Ovett's 1,500 metres record.

Ken Livingstone's new scheme for LT is rejected by the House of Lords. He devises a new scheme whereby LT is turned into a charity; the public donates millions of pounds.

After a merger, a new bank is formed called Natbarclloyd. It calls on Poland to pay up or else.

Geoff Boycott becomes the first batsman to chew 1,000 pieces of gum in an innings. *He is sacked again by* Yorkshire.

Mrs Thatcher says she can see a bottom at the end of the tunnel.

Lord Grade is ousted by Miss Piggy. The new mistress of the Grade empire is quoted as saying: "Après moi, moi".

Ronald Reagan imposes sanctions on the Democratic Party for voting against him.

April

The Times is closed for a month after a dispute over who should take the Editor his free morning copy of the paper. No news is recorded by *The Times*; *ergo*, nothing happens in April. In late April the Editor agrees to buy his own copy.

May

Ovett clips £8,000 off Coe's record.

Ken Livingstone's scheme for turning LT into a charity is rejected in a curt postcard *from Lord Denning*. He devises a new scheme for listing London Transport as a historical monument and awards it enough support to cut fares dramatically. Poland refuses to pay up. Its debt is estimated at about 4 Natbarclloydillions. (A Natbarclloydillion is the amount of money required to bankrupt Natbarclloyd).

Iconoclastic, anarchic comedian Alexei Sayle presents a series of tributes to Victorian music hall stars.

Victor Lownes, ex-Playboy chief, is appointed new chief of Scotland Yard. When asked what his attitude to bribery, corruption and bending of the odds will be, he answers: "I shall adhere faithfully to the age-old tradition of the British police", and winks broadly.

Brideshead Revisited opens in the West End.

The Pope slips quietly in and out of Britain. He says later: "Of course, it was a disappointment that nobody turned out to see me, but some you win, some you lose. I imagine that most people preferred to see me on TV. Luckily, there will be no TV after death".

June

Natbarclloyd takes over Poland. A statement says: "Poland is now to all intents a branch of Natbarclloyd. It will be open every day from 9.30 to 3.30 except weekends".

The Saudi royal family is assassinated, in a sudden brutal assault lasting five days.

Israel vacates Sinai, but takes Sinai with her. When Egyptian forces arrive, they find nothing there but sand.

Mrs Thatcher says there is definitely no sex at the end of the tunnel.

Despite Ken Livingstone's preservation order on London Transport, the system is pulled down overnight. "It was an accident", claims Lord Victor Matthews. Ken Livingstone announces a new plan to turn London Transport into a happening, and to get Arts Council support.

The Grade Show, *a new* children's programme, is a smash hit. Miss Piggy announces she has sold the programme, featuring loveable but irascible Lew, to 48 nations. "Le deluge, c'est moi", she adds.

July

Princess Diana has a baby. No other news is printed.

August

Natbarclloyd announces trading difficulties with Poland. Enormous queues form outside every Polish branch of Natbarclloyd every morning, and all their chained ball-point pens have disappeared already. The bank is seriously thinking of asking the Russians to step in, if they could get past the queues.

Sir Alexei Sayle (the no-compromise, loveable old-style comedian honoured in the Queen's Birthday List) is nominated as the compere for the Royal Variety Show.

The Guardian Prize for a worthy novel written by any Indian about post-colonial crisis in a stress situation is awarded to Geoffrey Boycott's *Appealing Against the Monsoon*. It is banned in Yorkshire.

The W. H. Smith Prize for Soft Furnishing or Gift Item is awarded to the Papal Cube.



September: SDP stage adult, moderate riot

London Transport runs into difficulties after their Arts Council grant is withdrawn.

September

Commissioner Victor Lownes annnounces the opening of a country-wide chain of Police Clubs, at which members of the public can have a law-abiding and peaceful evening out, getting rid of their money. "It is vitally important that the public should reestablish their rapport with the police", says Lownes. "To this end they will be served by policewomen wearing the minimum of costume, or Fuzzgirls, as we shall be calling them."

A British space satellite is launched to relay live broadcasting of the Royal Christening, at which the new heir to the Throne is named Edward Elizabeth George Louise Mary Herbert Polo Windsor Safari Park.

A Social Democrat rally *goes on the rampage through* the streets of Croydon, shaking heads disapprovingly at bystanders, making tut-tutting noises and writing DIRTY on the backs of cars in the dust. It is greeted as the first adult, moderate riot in British history.

In a master-stroke, Ken Livingstone appoints Lord Denning head of London Transport.

The United Nations call on Israel to replace the Sinai Peninsula where they found it. Menachem Begin replies that it is the sacred right of the Israelis to shift the Middle East around as they see fit. To make his point, he drops part of the Golan Heights on Syria.

October

At a stormy shareholders' meeting, Natbarclloyd announce that they intend to close down Poland altogether. A major sensation is caused when Miss Piggy turns out to be the major shareholder in Natbarclloyd, and therefore owner of Poland, which gives her a controlling interest in Pope Jean-Paul II. "He is my kind *of Pope", she confesses.* "Not many people realize that he is a divine dancer."

Mrs Thatcher reaffirms that Britain is on course and will be tunnelling out any moment.

The first sex scandal in the SDP fizzles out when the evidence proves to be nothing except photographs of the Alliance leaders embracing each other. Shirley states firmly that there is almost certainly no sex after the Social Democrat parties.

Mr Brezhnev dies.

November

Mr Reagan denies responsibility. The leadership struggle in Russia is resolved by the discovery of a large amount of taped messages left behind by Mr Brezhnev, containing instructions on the running of the USSR.

The Pope concedes that there may be statesmanship after death.

England start their 1986 World Cup build-up. Mr Greenwood says: "I am putting my trust in the qualities which have always distinguished British football." An experimental squad is beaten 3-1 in a friendly against Albania.

The leader of Russia, the late Leonid Brezhnev, responds angrily to the invasion of El Salvador by American forces. President Reagan expresses hurt and dismay, as he has not invaded El Salvador, much though he would like to.

Mrs Thatcher announces that she can definitely see December at the end of November.

December

An assassination attempt is made on Miss Piggy (who now controls Natbarclloyd, the Pope, Poland, Laker Airways and Mr Brezhnev's recordings) and she is hit by three bullets. The next day, *unharmed*, she says: "This shows, je pense, the advantage of having leaders made out of pink muslin."

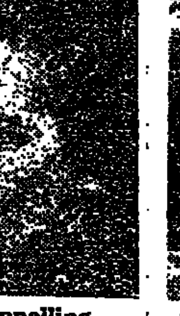
A sudden fall of snow brings Lord Denning to a complete standstill.

At the end of a confused year, Mrs Thatcher expresses cautious optimism for the future, though she warns that she can see Shirley Williams at the end of the tunnel.

In a bloodless coup, the late Mr Brezhnev is replaced as leader of the USSR by a recording of the Red Army Choir.

Christmas sales start this year on December 18. Shopkeepers say it has not been a good Christmas.

Mrs Thatcher says she can see 1983 at the end of 1982. "Truste moi", she adds.



All year: Tunnelling



March: "Après moi, moi"



February: Record buster

A hit, a palpable hit in China



Measure for Measure, mixing Shakespeare with traditional Chinese theatre

In the past 12 months four Shakespeare plays have been produced in China and Tibet. The Lhasa production — of *Romeo and Juliet* — was by the newly formed Tibetan Modern Drama Troupe, a group of young Tibetan actors recently graduated from the Shanghai Drama Institute. The other plays were *The Merchant of Venice*, *Macbeth* and *Measure for Measure*.

For the Chinese, Shakespeare was known in the first decade of this century not as a playwright but as a story teller. The work then translated into Chinese and attributed to him was actually the stories of his plays written by Charles Lamb and his sister Mary. Strange to say, the translator Lin Shu (1852-1924), a classical scholar, did not read English. A friend read him the stories, he took sketchy notes and supplemented and enlivened them from his own imagination, turning out Chinese versions in the name of Shakespeare but in a style reminiscent of Tang Dynasty prose of the seventh to ninth centuries.

While the narratives were so exotic, the elegant language was to the taste of the *literati*. Soon even students took the Chinese "Shakespeare" as a model for their school composition. The practice might seem reprehensible, but at least made him known to millions.

It did not take long for people to realize that Shakespeare was a playwright of world importance and that his works should be played on the Chinese stage. But again there was an unmistakable Chinese flavour. To suit the taste of theatregoers, producers turned them into Chinese operas with fancy names. Thus *Romeo and Juliet* became a Peking opera under the title *Vow of Love* and *Hamlet* appeared in Sichuan opera as *Taking the Wife of A Brother by Killing Him*. Both came off pretty well. When modern Chinese theatre in the European style was established in the late 1920s, Shakespeare was translated in its original form and was at last staged more or less as it might be in Britain. But systematic study of his works and stagecraft had to wait until after the Communist take-over in 1949.

In the early 1950s *Romeo and Juliet* was performed based on a text translated by the well-known playwright Cao Yu. The production was rather experimental and aroused great interest among actors and public alike. The Institute of Foreign Literature of the Chinese Academy of Sciences made Shakespeare a subject of special research. Publishing houses began putting out Shakespeare's works in competent translations that were within the financial reach of most readers. His plays were in popular demand.

Then came the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s. Shakespeare was banned as bourgeois, along with nearly every other foreign writer — and many Chinese too. It was only three years ago, with the political thaw and revival of literary life, that his works were reissued and widely circulated.

It is under these circumstances that the interest in again staging Shakespeare's plays began to grow. The stagecraft of the Elizabethan period has been researched, television versions of English productions screened for reference and advice sought from British directors. Toby Robertson, for example, collaborated in the recent production of *Measure for Measure*.

So it is hardly surprising that four Shakespeare plays should have appeared with success on the Chinese stage within a year. Audiences enjoyed them not as mere entertainment but as the accomplishments of theatrical art of a high order.

This is significant because it shows that after the isolation from the outside world imposed by the Gang of Four, the Chinese public is rediscovering the best of western culture. Big sales of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales in Chinese are another indication of this trend.

In presenting foreign literature and art, a Chinese treatment is still evident. The production of *The Merchant of Venice* is a case in point. The emphasis was on Shylock's avarice, with the conflicts between Jews and Christians almost entirely overlooked. Antonio was portrayed as a prototype of the newly rising bourgeoisie and Shylock as a typical specimen of primitive feudal usury. Shylock's greed, wickedness and stupidity were brought out in bold relief and money was condemned as symbolic of capitalist society.

Some critics said the interpretation did not do justice to the original. They maintained that society was responsible for Shylock's abhorrent traits because of the contempt, discrimination and humiliation imposed on the Jewish people at the time. Many theatregoers believed the production would have been much more colourful and lifelike had his complex characters been properly presented.

In *Measure for Measure* the directors returned to the practice of traditional Chinese theatre. The stage setting was simplified to the minimum with few props. There were no curtain-falls between scenes, so that time was saved for the actual performance. This is preferred by Chinese audiences who go to the theatre not for the story but for the acting, recitation and singing: "to hear a play", so to speak, not "to see a play".

The performance of *Romeo and Juliet* is important in that Shakespeare is the first foreign playwright to be staged in Tibet and is symbolic of China's adaptation of the best of world culture to enrich its own. The Tibetan production was a success acclaimed by all who saw it, even though it was acted by a group of sons of daughters of former serfs who had no previous contact with any Asian culture, still less with that of the West.

Dobuji, who played Romeo, is 24; Deyang, who was Juliet, is 19. They are the youngest actors playing leading roles in China. It was only when they went to study at the Shanghai Drama Institute that they even walked on a stage. They appeared first in Shanghai, then in Beijing, and now perform professionally in Lhasa.

Comments by foreign guests who saw the play in Beijing may indicate what the future has in store for them. Sir Kenneth Cork, Governor of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, said, "She (Deyang) is a true Juliet and Dobuji, a real Romeo! This is one of the best combinations of young actor and actress I have seen playing Romeo and Juliet abroad". Priscilla Oaks, an American Shakespeare scholar, said: "I have seen performances of this play by ten famous international companies, and this is one of the best".

Chen Chun Yeh

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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NOW THAT THE WORST IS OVER

The economy enters 1982 showing clear signs that, as the Chancellor and the Prime Minister say, it is over the worst of the recession. The recession may have been needlessly deepened by the severity of the Government's policies over the past two years; but there have been real gains as well as costs attributable to those policies. Industry has become more efficient because it has to to survive. Pay settlements over the past year have been more moderate than the Government's critics expected. Managers have been reminded that they have both a duty and a right to manage. The cuts in taxation introduced at the beginning of the Government's term of office have done something to restore incentives which had eroded over the years. There is something here on which to build.

Current prospects suggest that the economy will show only gradual improvement over the year ahead. National output is likely to rise by roughly 1 per cent. Unemployment is bound to rise further once allowance is made for the distorting impact of school leavers on the figures. Inflation will subside gradually as the year proceeds but will be brought down into single figures only with the greatest difficulty.

The Chancellor will come under increasing pressure from his own backbenchers for proof that we have moved into a definite recovery. He will be expected to encourage expansion without refuelling inflation. Some of the things he can do are negative. He can resist the easy option of trying to buy popularity with large cuts in income tax in the spring and in 1983. As the last two years of the Labour government showed, voters have become wise about the worth of increases in living standards in the run up to an election — increases to be paid for later. He can avoid repeating the mistakes of his Budget in 1981, when he transferred to the private sector the cost of the Government's failure to control its own spending. Nor should the Budget again be dominated by obsession with the figures for public borrowing and the short-term growth of the money supply. One plain lesson from 1981 is that the economy is too complex to be controlled by one set of figures.

There is thus no case for a deflationary Budget in the coming spring, even if the Chancellor's borrowing projections show signs of being higher than he would like. Indeed, there is a strong case for some modest relaxation in ways which will help the economy to sustain its expansion in later years. That implies stimulation of investment and some reduction of the burden falling on industry as a direct or indirect consequence of government policies.

Investment has declined as a share of public spending. Cuts have been concentrated on the capital programmes where the immediate pain is less but the long term cost is great, and the Government has reduced investment in the state industries which it controls. Meanwhile manufacturing industry has been pushed into the front line of the battle against inflation. Its competitiveness has been eroded by the rise in sterling. It also has to meet ever rising taxes and charges from a public sector which has done much less to bring its own costs under control. What industry needs now is some help to ensure that its efforts to bring down manning levels and costs are translated into growth. Sir Geoffrey ought to ease the industrial tax burden by cutting the national insurance surcharge, thus also giving an incentive to create more jobs. And he should correct the downward trend in productive public investment.

In the long run the health of the economy will depend as much on how permanent the gains in productivity are. Manufacturers have shown that they can change working practices which have been enshrined for a generation when their companies face the threat of destruction. The challenge of 1982 is to show that they can continue to improve in a more normal economic environment. The Government can do little directly to ensure that this occurs. But it can give industry some hope. Ministers are rightly determined that the sacrifices of the past two years shall not be thrown away. But there is more than one way to waste the improvements which have been achieved. The further pursuit of a policy of deflation would mean that the growth in output and employment that the policy is designed to produce in the long-term would be put off yet again. Neither the Government nor the country can afford to have that happen in 1982.

GAMEKEEPER TURNED POACHER

Trident Television have pulled off quite a coup in obtaining the services of Deputy Assistant Commissioner Neivens from the Metropolitan Police as executive director of Playboy. He is a man of wide experience, undoubted competence and — particularly important — unquestionable integrity. So was his predecessor in the Playboy job, Admiral Sir John Treacher, though his previous experience lay in an area which was not as obviously relevant to the post he held. But Sir John's appointment came too late to save Playboy from being adjudged unworthy of retaining its casino licences.

The appeal against the decision that Playboy is not fit and worthy to hold its casino licences is to be heard in a few weeks, and Trident, the new owners, clearly hope that the appointment of Mr Neivens, coupled with the change of ownership and management that has taken place since the hearing before the licensing justices, will be sufficient to persuade the appeal court to restore the licences.

It is of course, to some extent, a public relations exercise. Yet Trident have a point of substance: as a guarantee that their gaming operations will be above board, they have engaged as their chief executive someone of the highest respectability who has had the experience to be able to spot corruption or law-breaking and to take steps to deal with it.

Nevertheless the appointment of Mr Neivens gives rise to a sense of disquiet, the sort of disquiet that is sometimes felt when senior civil servants on their retirement have taken remunerative posts in industry or commerce in the very field of activity in which they were busy as civil servants. There are rules governing the acceptance of these jobs by civil servants. There is no similar code applicable to retired police officers, nor need there be for most purposes. But gambling raises a special difficulty.

Responsibility for seeing that gambling in casinos is conducted honestly lies with the Gaming Board and with the police. If the Metropolitan Police continue to object to the renewal of the Playboy licences when the appeal is heard, they will be opposing someone who was until very recently one of their most senior officers. If they withdraw their objections, their motives for doing so might, however wrongly, appear to have been influenced.

A wider objection to Mr Neivens' appointment — and this is no criticism of him — is that it might become a precedent awakening among senior police officers expectations that they, too, could look forward to a remunerative post-retirement career within an industry — and this does not apply only to gaming — on which they had previously been keeping a close eye. This is a situation which is acknowledged to be of concern in the civil service; an appearance of suspicion that conduct during a career might be influenced by expectation of future employment.

COLD AS CHARITY?

Already more than £1.5m has been given to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, and it seems probable that total public donations may be enough to give each of the eight bereaved families about £250,000 in a division by equal shares. But it is doubtful whether the law would allow such a hand-out to be made under the usual exemptions from tax that charities enjoy (although an article on the facing page suggests that a similar end may be attainable if charity law is not applicable). Charities have to meet specified conditions regarding the relief of need, and so on. Many activities far from the layman's idea of charity find sanction, but the conferring of pool-winning wealth on the beneficiaries is not one of them.

The warning by the Penlee trustees that some of the money might have to be directed to related purposes like a general lifeboat widows' and orphans' fund has met negative reactions ranging from indignation to watchful concern in Cornwall, Westminster and even Downing Street. It would be sad if the affair sank into the kind of long acrimony which afflicted the Aberfan fund and other disaster funds which raised far more than enough to cancel out the harm measurable in money terms suffered by those involved.

Most of those who contributed probably did so in the belief that their gifts would go straightforwardly to the families. If the families ended up better off than before; many might feel that was only fair compensation for grief and loss. But few can have foreseen just how large the windfall would be, and some will no doubt have given freely on the assumption that any surplus after reasonable needs were met would go to some related good cause, as with similar appeals in the past.

Misunderstandings of this kind are bad for the charitable process as a whole and cause extra distress to victims. The immediate reaction of some MPs has been to seek a change in the law ensuring that all the money raised in disaster appeals should go straight to the immediate victims. There is much to be said for the principle that charity law should meddle as little as possible with the desires of contributors. But it might prove difficult to change the law in a way that did not create equally troubling annomalies. If beneficiaries were seen living high on the gifts of others, the spectacle might cause at least as much disenchantment with appeals as the diversion of money now threatened.

Human generosity is impulsive. Some deserving causes strike a chord, while others do not. (It is noticeable that money is not pouring in for the dependants of the sailors in the Union Star who perished in the same disaster.) Charity turns cold if it is doled out wholly on rational principles of philanthropy; but after need has been met, and handsomely met, there is a case for enabling the superflux to go to others who might have attracted the same sympathy if their misfortune had been as poignant, or as well publicised. Most would agree that it is right that where funds are available victims deserve sufficient, in immediate relief and funds held in trust, to ensure that they remain as well off after the accident as they could have expected to be before it, and that this should be calculated on a liberal basis. Existing charity law creates no obstacle to that. But where much money is left over, it is far from clear that the law's provisions to encourage its diversion to related objects are either against the public interest or fundamentally unfair.

Lost property

From Mr L. J. Olivier

Sir, I was interested by your front-page headline on Tuesday (December 22) reporting a drop in house prices by 10 per cent. This announcement was qualified somewhat on the inside pages, but no matter. What is of more far-reaching importance is the calculation by some agents that, if the present trend continues, the value of houses could fall by 40 per cent over the next nine months.

This penetrating economic analysis is of the greatest significance, but does it go far enough? I have calculated that further continuance of the trend will cause the value of houses to drop to nil by March, 1983, and that by mid-1983 residential property in the UK will have a negative value.

More work is needed. In the meantime we look forward to continued guidance from the pages of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. OLIVIER,
27 The Little Boltons, SW10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Western approach to Poland's crisis

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Even some supporters of the CND may find Mr E. P. Thompson's article on "Why the West must share the blame" (*The Times*, December 22) illogical and even rather silly. The villains are not, of course, as some might think, the Muscovites, who have achieved a vast nuclear panoply, but rather the governments of "the West", who long for cold war and are only happy when Poland is under Soviet, or at least communist control. For then they can proceed with their wicked plan for a nuclear "balance" and thus, in Mr Thompson's view, meritably provoke a nuclear holocaust. They are thus naturally delighted that Solidarity should have been suppressed: it was a dangerous de-stabilizing influence.

But all this is nonsense. The governments of "the West" have done their best to protect Solidarity, and have frequently spoken of the dangerous consequences of its suppression. What they (rightly) feared was that if it went beyond a certain point it could result in a Soviet occupation of Poland that really would put an end to "détente". General Jaruzelski appears to have been acting for the Soviet Government, which is not quite so bad. But his imposition of martial law can hardly be said to have been well received by the West, which sees it as an obvious and flagrant violation of the Helsinki agreements.

Mr Thompson evidently believes that if, a year or so ago, the United Kingdom had thrown away her nuclear arms and left Nato, the cause of Solidarity would have triumphed in some mysterious way. Why? If (failing some major East-West agreement) Nato breaks up, Soviet-controlled governments will be a feature not only of Poland but of all the western European democracies. The equivalent of Solidarity in the United Kingdom will then, no doubt, be ruthlessly suppressed by some patriotic British general and Mr Thompson will surely find himself in a concentration camp. That would be a real pity.

It would also be unnecessary. An East-West agreement based on a negotiated "balance" — both nuclear and "conventional" — is not only the best way of avoiding an armed confrontation: it is also perfectly possible. But not if the West, under the influence of people of Mr Thompson's persuasion, loses its nerve and becomes slightly hysterical.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWYN,
House of Lords.
December 22.

From Mr M. F. Cullis

Sir, In attempting predictably to place some of the blame for the Polish tragedy on the West, Mr E. P. Thompson (December 21) revives the myth of the Rapacki Plan, which he says we ought to have "taken off the shelf", where it has lain for over a decade.

This plan, put forward by the then Polish Foreign Minister, for a nuclear "freeze" in central Europe, was subjected at the time to rigorous analysis by Nato governments (including my own Research Unit in the Foreign Office), and deemed unworkable, as well as offering no serious arms control contribution even if it had been practicable. (It would also have favoured the Warsaw Pact.)

In fact — as the Poles later admitted to us — the plan's real motive was the essentially political one of countering the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by the German Federal Republic. The FDR was indeed already precluded from this under the Brussels Treaty agreements establishing Western European Union. But anyhow, once it had adhered to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, no more was heard of Rapacki.

If nevertheless Mr Thompson is interested in pursuing the matter, he could do worse than read the officially-sponsored, and now declassified, study made by the Bendix Corporation in the United States.

Yours, etc,
MICHAEL CULLIS,
County End,
Bushey Heath,
Hertfordshire.
December 21.

From Mr Brian Warner

Sir, Contrary to Mr David Wedgwood's strange assertion (December 24) that protests against the violation of human rights in Poland are inadequate whereas "when a general seizes power in some South or Central American state loud complaints are heard about ... the iniquity of locking up trades union leaders [and] politicians out of step with the new dictator", most nations, despite the moment never being so opportune, are saying little and doing less about those who suffer in other countries under regimes equally if not more iniquitous than Poland's.

While it may be true, as Mr Wedgwood suggests, that protests lack bite because the Poles are in considerable debt to Western banks, I at least cannot recall such sustained and concerted condemnation being levelled against the administrations of the countries he cites — or against South Africa, for that matter.

However morally justifiable they may be, the movements of censure against Poland are also made in the certain knowledge that the crisis will provide enough ammunition to keep the West's anti-Soviet propaganda war machine firing for years to come.

Oppression is a hydra which scorns political delineations and wherever it rears itself we ought to stop quibbling about motives and combat the monster, even if, in so doing, the West may not always reap the rich political harvest to be garnered from the misfortunes of the Polish people.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN WARNER,
62 Leycester Place,
Warwick,
Warwickshire.
December 24.

Picking up the Civil Service pieces

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, Whether it is true or false that Mrs Thatcher has vetoed honours for any civil servant who was on strike this year I do not know. But what is very probable indeed is that (except perhaps for the very senior ranks) the value placed upon honours by the vast majority of civil servants is very much the figment of the imagination of the press.

It is ludicrous to think that half a million civil servants are motivated to any meaningful degree whatsoever by the remote prospect of an ISO or an MBE.

At the very top it may be different: it could just be that without the Knighthoods and the CBs government would not have been able over the last twenty years to erode the differential of a permanent secretary over a deputy secretary from 222 per cent to 151 per cent or that of a deputy secretary over an under secretary from 158 per cent to 119 per cent without facing significant wastage of outstanding ability to the private sector and even more difficulty over recruitment. After 1981 that, I believe, lies ahead now anyway.

Just at the top the country may well have secured a better honours bargain than it experienced under Lloyd George.

What disturbed me much more about your leader ("Gongs and honours", December 30) therefore, is not what you said, but that with room to deal with so few issues a day, you find space for the largely irrelevant question of Civil Service honours.

Certainly the present deplorable state of Civil Service morale screams out for constructive leadership — and from *The Times* by all means: when may we expect it? Could you give some thought, for example, to:

1. How it could be that if, as the Government states, Civil Service pay is now 5 per cent ahead of its external comparators, it was in the national interest to have a 21 weeks' strike instead of producing the pay research reports which should have revealed the case for a much lower settlement than that which the Government offered?
2. How it does Britain or her Civil Service any good to be so obsessed with reducing numbers that cost-effective jobs, for example, in the Inland Revenue are cut and additional inspectorate posts everyone acknowledges would also be cost-effective are not introduced?
3. The piquant paradox of Sir Derek Rayner's role, coming as he does from an outstandingly successful company which, I suspect, recognizes only too well that it is good business to be a leader in personnel policy as well as in turnover and profitability.

The sad fact is that since the present Government took office the Civil Service has been seriously mishandled and is responding accordingly. The loser in the end is the nation as a whole, but that will not become fully obvious for another decade. Picking up the pieces is overdue: will *The Times* not try?

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER,
General Secretary,
Inland Revenue Staff Federation,
7 St George's Square, SW1.
December 30.

From Mr Christopher Harmer

Sir, It is not, I submit, a question of whether Mrs Thatcher is being "bitchy" in relation to civil servants' honours (report, December 29) but whether they have any right to them at all. Why should they?

When I was young, civil servants received honours because (a) they served the nation with single-mindedness and dedication and (b) they were remunerated at rates substantially less than those available in ordinary civilian life.

Nowadays they claim the right to comparability in salaries with the private sector, to totally unjustified index-linked pensions provided largely at the expense of the state, and to withdraw their services — and to boast, yes boast, of the damage they are doing to the nation they have undertaken to serve — if they do not get their way in relation to their pay.

In the higher echelons they use their positions, their contacts and their honours to retire and fix themselves up with even better paid positions in the private sector whenever it suits them to do so.

This, I believe, is an affront to the nation. No civil servant, in my opinion, should receive any honour of any sort until after he has retired, when his record, the dedication he has given to the service, and the extent to which he has exploited his position to serve his own ends should be taken into account.

In this way only the worthy would be rewarded and we should be spared the automatic Ks and Cs attached mainly to the element of survival and the exploitation of success achieved in competitive examinations many years previously.

Yours truly,
CHRISTOPHER HARMER,
Springfield House,
Stratford-upon-Avon,
Warwickshire.
December 29.

Outside Parliament

From Mr Lindsay Hall

Sir, The absence of an intelligent left-wing press in this country, and the present highly personalized disputes within the Labour Party, have left obscure an important principle at issue in the argument over the candidacy of Mr Peter Tatchell for the Bermondsey constituency and relevant to evaluation of the law lords' decision on the GLC's fares and rates. Fortunately, the recent events in Poland may help to throw it into sharper relief.

A major reason for the rejection of Mr Tatchell's candidacy was his express willingness to countenance or to participate in political action and protest outwith Parliament; while Mr Foot is an ardent parliamentarian. But Parliament cannot be sacrosanct. Historically, it has usually played a creditable role as an instrument for social change: the curtailment of despotic monarchy and the temporal powers of the Church, the abolition of the slave trade and child labour, the Reform Act and the enfranchisement of women, were all just and necessary changes brought about ultimately through parliamentary action.

Yet it is doubtful whether any of these reforms would have been possible without the work of groups outside Parliament as well as in it, and the readiness of individuals to challenge, even to break, the law. However valuable Parliament is, its sovereignty is not its own justification: rather it is justified only by the ends of justice and liberty which it has traditionally served, and only as long as it continues to serve them.

These ends are superordinate to any constitutional apparatus; and if strict adherence to the parliamentary ideal obscures or obstructs progress towards them, action outside Parliament and the law, even revolution, is not merely morally permissible, it is morally necessary. The Polish people do not believe that constitutional settlements are inviolable: neither should we.

"Vox populi, vox Dei" may conflict with the principle, "Lex rex". When it does, would Mr Foot, or the law lords, serve God or Caesar?

Yours sincerely,
LINDSAY G. H. HALL,
As from New College, Oxford.

Disrespect in court

From Mr Gerald Bonner

Sir, In your issue of December 19 you reported that an unemployed and homeless man, Mr William Willicombe, has been sent to prison for a month by Mr St John Harmsworth, the magistrate at Marlborough Street Magistrate's Court, for refusing to stand while certain charges against him, which were subsequently dropped, were read out in court.

May I ask any of your readers who may be able to enlighten me to explain what good has been done to anybody or anything, apart from Mr Harmsworth's apparently wounded self-esteem, by sending a man to prison on so trivial an issue? There was nothing morally wrong in Mr Willicombe's refusal to stand, and his continued sitting did not, presumably, in any way interfere with the activities of the court. Now taxpayers' money will be wasted in keeping a man in one of our already overcrowded prisons, money which would have been better employed in finding him somewhere to lodge over Christmas.

Am I alone in finding this squalid little episode thoroughly distasteful? Is the prestige of the courts enhanced by such petty-minded demands for servility from those brought before them? If this is what is meant by that ambiguous expression law and order then the less of it we have the better, so far as I am concerned.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD BONNER,
University of Durham,
Department of Theology,
Abbey House,
Palace Green, Durham.

Credit-card surcharge

From Mr Geoffrey McCauley

Sir, Mr. Cole today (December 19), like your other correspondents on the matter of credit-card surcharges, ignores the costs involved in handling cash. Whilst credit-card vouchers are of no intrinsic value and present minimal risk of loss, cash must be protected in transit and in situ, insured, and is subject to not inconsiderable handling charges on the part of the banks.

Many employers now acept this to the extent that they are willing to offer financial inducements to their employees in order to persuade them to accept their wages in a cashless form.

To the financial advantages involved in cashless payment systems must surely be added the greatly reduced risk of loss of life or injury due to criminal attacks. Who is going to attack a garage attendant simply to steal a supply of credit-card inpayment forms?

Yours faithfully,
I. McCAULEY,
11 Melbourne Street,
Plymouth.
December 19.

Endless trouble

From Lady Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, Phillip Hodson's account ("Letters to an agony uncle", December 14) of the underside of British life brought back vivid memories of my own experience of nearly 40 years ago when assisting my husband, then Douglas Houghton, with a mountain of correspondence resulting from his talks in the BBC Radio programmme, *Can I Help You?*

His listeners were not quite so sexually frank as Mr Hodson's readers, but the range of problems, the misery and heartache were every bit as wide as today. What is perhaps surprising is that with our present-day network of social services and voluntary caring agencies there is still this overwhelming need for people to unburden themselves to a "paper figure".

If what Mr Hodson suggests is true, that the Minister of Health is more concerned to spend public money advertising the advantages of the word "no" as a contraceptive than to campaign for sex education in schools, the sooner the Government stops dreaming of a white wedding the better it will be able to tackle the practicalities of modern day life.

The Government should leave the job of moralising to religious leaders who, if the Pope's recent apostolic exhortation on family life, *Familiaris Consortio*, is anything to go by, lack none of the zeal and fervour required for the job.

Yours faithfully,
VERA HOUGHTON,
Becks Cottage,
Whitehill Lane,
Bletchingley,
Redhill,
Surrey.
December 20.

Charity donations

From Mr Norman Donaldson

Sir, May I offer a single, but vital, correction to the excellent summary of the Charities Aid Foundation's donor services by Miss Adrienne Gleeson, which appeared in your columns last Saturday (December 19)? It is of the greatest importance to all charities for their covenanting donors to appreciate that it is the donor, not the charity, who reaps the benefit of the higher rate relief afforded by the 1980 Finance Act. To claim the relief, he simply puts it in his tax return; but to pass it on he must increase the sum he gives, preferably by signing a bigger covenant.

Not surprisingly, donors have been slow to grasp the distinction between this and the basic rate relief, which is recovered (as before) by the charity. A proper understanding of it is essential if the Government's generosity is to have the effect intended.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN DONALDSON,
Acting Director,
Charities Aid Foundation,
48 Pembury Road,
Tonbridge,
Kent.
December 21.

Origin of life

From the Reverend Canon D. L. Howells

Sir, One of the illustrations John Henry Newman gives in support of his theory of development is this:

"If beasts of prey were once in paradise, and fed upon grass, they must have presented bodily phenomena very different from the structure of muscles, claws, teeth and viscera which now fit them for a carnivorous existence." (*An Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, 1845).

Would the creationists be good enough to tell us whether this development took place as the result of a miraculous metamorphosis when the animals left the Garden of Eden — or by some process of evolution?

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOWELLS,
The Rectory,
Church Yard,
Tring, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Ben Vincent

Sir, As a Quaker elder so aged that some have speculated whether I came out of the Ark, may I make the daring suggestion that neither the scientists nor the religious have the faintest idea how either matter or human beings came into existence? As for God being responsible for this dubious conjuring trick, I repeat the sentiment of the pious scientist Laplace: *I have no need for that hypothesis.*

Meanwhile I am encouraging the parents of my several great-grandchildren to foster any interest they may show in the phenomena which could someday bring us a little nearer to grasping the problems involved (I say "us" but I don't really include myself, as I have no aspirations to emulate Methuselah). I am also recommending them to confine their use of the word *God* to dialogue between consenting adults, who may have some idea of the *mysterium tremendum et fascinans* implied by that locution.

This is a tradition of Quakerism and of the most ancient monotheist religion. People using the word frivolously take it in vain and those who use science fatuously are almost equally blasphemous. Whatever is there wrong in admitting you don't know something?

Thine etc,
BEN VINCENT,
The Penn Club,
22 Bedford Place, WC1.

Simple division

From Mr Andrew S..well

Sir, The continuing correspondence in your columns makes clear that we should simply form two new churches: the Church of Argument and the Church of Unity. The first will be exclusive to those with holy orders of one kind or another, and the other inclusive to the rest of us. No doubt we could meet occasionally in our churches, when a collection might by taken for the other.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW SEWELL,
Bay House, Aldbourne,
Marlborough, Wiltshire.
December 23.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duchess of Kent, chancellor of Leeds University, will attend a memorial concert for Lord Boyle of Handsworth given by the Gabrieli String Quartet at the University on January 18.

The Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will attend the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce annual dinner at the City Hall, Cardiff, on February 11.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Bentley and Miss K. S. Percy

The forthcoming marriage is announced between John, only son of Mrs Peggy Baker and the late Mr John Ransome Bentley, and Katherine Susan, daughter of the Marchioness of Bute and Mr Gerald Percy.

Mr J. T. W. Dodd and Miss C. E. Newbolt

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Dodd, of Talsarnau, North Wales, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Newbolt, of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

Mr R. G. Green and Miss S. M. Schoelles

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Green, of Tanwood, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Schoelles, of Dormers Close, Rushock, Droitwich.

Mr S. R. Hampton and Miss J. Orr

The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hampton, of The Old Barn, Shalfleet, Isle of Wight, and Jane, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Brian Orr, of Tudor House, Bath Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Mr C. M. Jones and Miss P. H. Sinclair

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Jones, of Lichfield, Staffordshire, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. M. Sinclair, of Rockcliffe, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Capt A. W. Ledger and Miss K. S. Martineau

The engagement is announced between Andrew Ledger, The Queen's Own Hussars, youngest son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Ledger, of Tredenham Cottage, St Mawes, Cornwall, and Karin, daughter of Commander and Mrs P. R. Martineau, of Moses Hill Farm, Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr C. C. P. Muscio and Miss A. F. M. Rossi

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs C. Muscio, of Sydenham, London, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Rossi, of Forest Hill, London.

Mr M. Reyner and Miss S. E. Garrod

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs F. Reyner, of Pudsey, Leeds, and Solna Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Garrod, of Beck Hall, Billingford, Norfolk.

Mr D. F. Wale and Miss S. C. Jeynes

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs F. Wale, of Harborne, Birmingham, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. R. Jeynes, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Marriages

Mr F. Furlonger and Mrs H. Sherwood

Mr Felix David Furlonger and Mrs Hedda Ingrid Sherwood were married at Chelsea Register Office on December 22, 1981.

Mr A. N. Ratcliffe and Miss S. E. Davies

The marriage took place on December 18 in Pontypool, Gwent, between Mr Andrew Nicholas Ratcliffe, of Battersea, London, and Miss Sarah Eleanor Davies, of Raglan, Gwent.

Mr R. S. M. Sinclair and Miss A. F. M. Morris

The marriage took place on Saturday, December 19, 1981, in Chichester Cathedral between Mr Rosslyn Stuart Michael Sinclair, third son of Mr and Mrs K. S. I. Sinclair, of Rustington, Sussex, and Miss Angela Frances Mary Morris, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Morris, of Folkestone, Kent. The Rev Bryan Marshall officiated, assisted by the Dean of Chichester, the Very Rev Robert Holtby and the Precentor, Canon Christopher Luxmoore.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Brenda Davies and Mrs Jane Chambers. Mr Keith Sinclair was best man.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Tuesday, January 1, 1957

Paris, Dec 31: The tension left by Saturday's anti-Muslim riots in the European part of Algiers is said to be still high, though outwardly the city is quiet. The number of Muslims killed in the riots is now put at six. All trams and trolley buses carried armed guards today and the Muslim drivers and conductors were on strike. Last night bombs exploded almost simultaneously in the cathedral and three other Roman Catholic churches in Algiers.

The many faces of Christian unity

The discussions now in progress about a Covenant for Unity are coinciding with a growing realization, not least among enthusiasts for the covenant, that the ending of divisions between churches separated along denominational lines, which the covenant is designed to bring about, is but one aspect of the search for Christian unity, and that it is not necessarily the most important.

It is claimed that the Church of England is not one church but two; on the one hand there is the church of the suburbs and commuterland, where congregations are still able to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds on extending their premises and can afford paid pastoral and administrative lay staff; while on the other hand there is the church of the inner city, characterized by closures and amalgamations and the moral-sapping battle against vandalism.

The suggestion is made that diocesan bishops, as the focal points of unity in their dioceses, should initiate imaginative "twinning" of suburban churches with urban churches, thereby exposing the former not only to the problems of their inner-city sister churches and so stimulating financial and other support for them, but also to the remarkable spiritual life which exists in many urban areas.

The reality of unemployment is inevitably falling heavily on the inner city areas and peripheral housing estates, adding to the difference between suburbia and the less privileged areas. Yet there is a lack of real communication between local churches in these two types of areas at a time when interdependence needs to be realized more than ever. The church of the inner city needs to be supported and sustained as a part of the church's task in furthering its mission in society, and its own unity.

The division between the inner city and suburbia is paralleled by that between the "haves" of the northern hemisphere and the "have-nots" of the southern. Those who attend international gatherings and rub shoulders with their fellow Christians from the Third World say that the world church is divided far more deeply by reason of contrasts of wealth and poverty than it is by reason of denominational barriers.

St Paul's collection for the poor Christians at Jerusalem was a main concern of his missionary travels, for which he was willing to risk his life; it was also an ecumenical enterprise, undertaken in furtherance of the unity of the church.

Archbishop William Temple's ecumenical vision was of a unity that could survive even a situation in which Christians found themselves on opposite sides in time of war. "I think", he wrote, "that the maintenance of the spiritual fellowship of all Christians is for the church a concern that takes precedence even of the military defeat of Nazism", while from Germany, Deitrich Bonhoeffer sent a message, "I need not assure you that we will do everything to maintain fellowship in thought and prayer."

It was in furtherance of such a vision that the religious broadcasting department of the BBC broadcast a simple religious service in German each week during the war, shorn of war propaganda; that Benhoeffer risked his life to meet the Bishop of Chichester at Stockholm in 1942; and that a year before the war ended, the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches was planning meetings of churchmen from Germany and the Allied countries which would take place as soon as possible after the ending of hostilities.

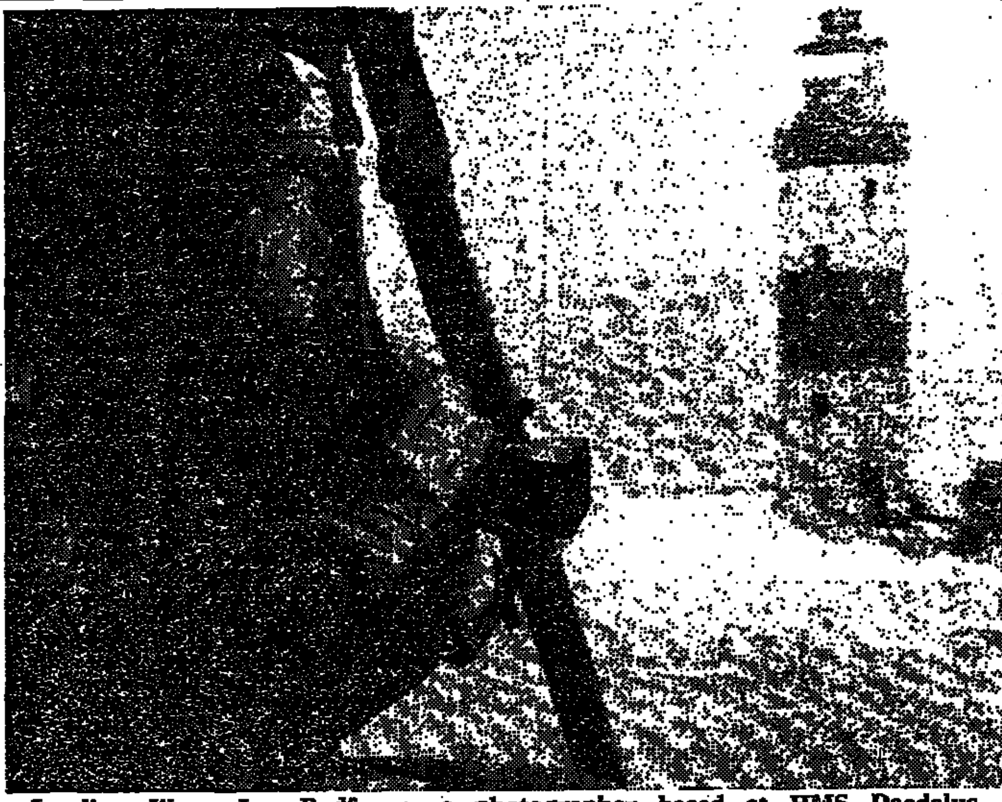
Until recently the Russian Orthodox Church was almost completely isolated from the churches of the West. The Russian people, and Russian Christians among them, have for a long time been subjected to Communist propaganda; and the churches still undergo restrictions which the churches of the West have not experienced in modern times. There are, moreover, deep cultural differences between Russia and the West.

Yet there are a great many Christians in Russia and other Communist-dominated countries; recent reports suggest that they are much more numerous than Western Christians have realized or than the Communist governments admit. It is said that they are to be found in all walks of life: among scholars as well as among peasants, in learned institutions, in workers' organizations, in labour camps and even in the party.

The Soviet leadership may wish that religion would die and may still make efforts to stamp it out; but it is now recognizing the increasing influence of the church. Those who hitherto regarded religion with suspicion and hostility are now announcing their readiness to make common cause with it.

A world religious "summit conference" is being planned for next autumn. The proposal originated with Archbishop Sundby of Uppsala, head of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and an approach has been made to Patriarch Pimen of Moscow. A church whose unity could begin to overarch the divide between Eastern Europe and the West could yet make a significant and far-reaching contribution to the peace, the safety and the unity of the world.

John Pilkington
Rector of Farlington, Portsmouth



Leading Wren Jan Redfearn, a photographer based at HMS Daedalus, Hampshire, patroling with a Solent Sea and Rescue Sqadron helicopter. Photographers are often carried to record rescue incidents.

The Night Sky in January

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be at greatest *evening elongation* (19°), *on the* 16th, but at its brightest earlier in the month. At sunset on the 16th, its altitude will be about 14° bearing 216°. It will set about one and a half hours later.

Venus will be at inferior conjunction on the 21st but should be visible in the sunset at the beginning of the month. It is still very bright, although a thin crescent. It will be a little to the north of Mercury on the 9th.

Mars is a morning object, rising in the early hours at the beginning of the month, but before midnight by the end. Moon in the area on the night, 15th/16th. Jupiter, is a morning object, crossing from Virgo into Libra. It will rise from three hours to one hour after midnight during the month, magnitude 1.5, moon in the area on the 18th.

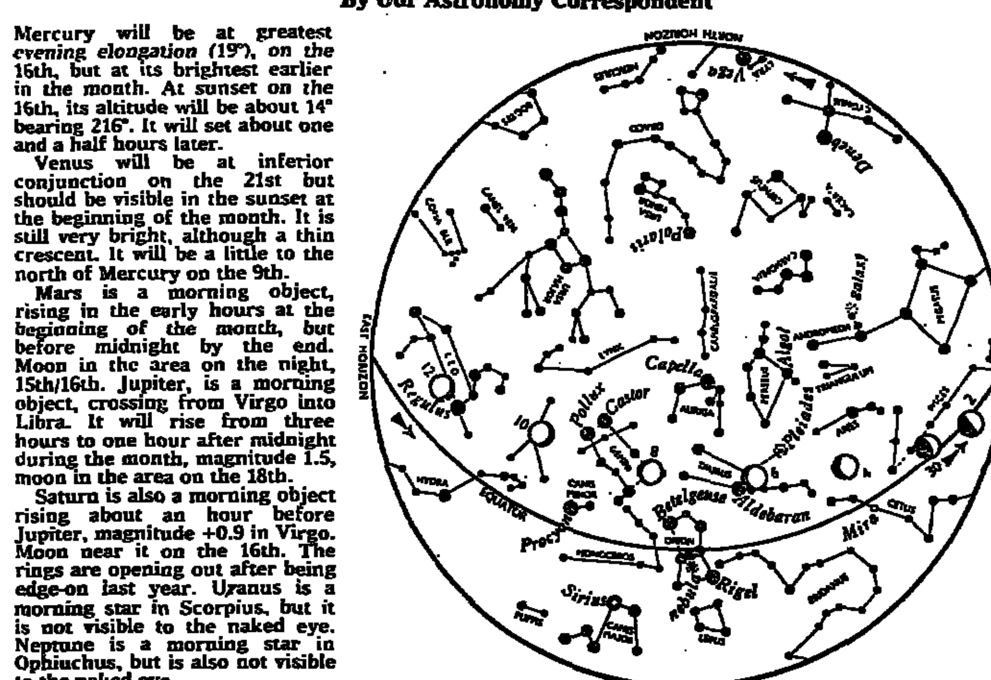
Saturn is also a morning object rising about an hour before Jupiter, magnitude +0.9 in Virgo. Moon near it on the 16th. The rings are opening out after being edge-on last year. Uranus is a morning star in Scorpius, but it is not visible to the naked eye. Neptune is a morning star in Ophiuchus, but is also not visible to the naked eye.

The Moon: first quarter, 3d 05h; Full, 9d 20h (eclipse); last quarter, 16d, 24h; new, 25d 05h (eclipse). Algol: Approximate times of evening minima are 3d 22½h, 6d 19h, 26d 21h and 29d 18½h. The Earth will be at perihelion the point nearest to the Sun in the elliptical orbit, at 4d 11h.

The eclipse of the Moon on the ninth will be total. It will begin at a point roughly nine o'clock on the disc at 18h 14m; totality will be from 19h 17m to 20h 35m; the Moon will leave the umbra (full shadow) at 21h 28m. The partial eclipse of the sun on the 25th, will not be visible from Britain, but only from Antarctica.

1982 is a special eclipse year, with the maximum number of seven which last happened in 1935. The plane of the moon's orbit about the earth is inclined to that of the earth around the Sun by 5° so the three bodies will not normally be in a straight line at new or full moon.

The orbit of the Moon intersects *the Sun-Earth plane* at two points called the nodes, and if the Moon is new or full at or near a node there will be an eclipse followed by another at the other node about *six* months later. July 6 could be paired with January 9.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning, 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

More often than not, there are two eclipses on each side separated by a fortnight as happens this month, four in the year. Only two, one at each node, is rather rare. If we ignore the unnoticed lunar eclipses when the Moon enters only the penumbra or half shadow; it has happened only twice in 20 years.

It is possible to have three eclipses at one or both of the *nodes as will happen in June-*July. This would give a maximum of six, the last occasion being in 1946. The line of the nodes is not fixed in space but rotates in a direction opposite from that of the moon's orbital motion going to meet the moon, if you like, by 19° per year.

Thus if eclipses begin early in the year, as in 1982, it is possible to have some of a third set in *December, this full number is* very rare. The 1935 sequence was 3-3-1. This year, we have 2-3-2.

At this time of year, we have the greatest possibilities of night sky studies, as the hours of darkness are long. The stars reach the same position relative to the observer two hours earlier for each month later at a fixed time the sky seems to rotate westward at 15° per hour. In the six hours from 18h to midnight, it makes a quarter of a rotation, and this displayed three-quarters of all the equatorial region, more *of northerly regions.*

Readers are reminded that earlier maps (disregarding the Moon and planets) are very useful. At the beginning of the month, the current map applies to 23h. The December one to 21h and November 19h or 18h by midmonth.

As the sky darkens the summer triangle of Vega, Deneb and Altair dominates the western half of the sky. The dominating features by midnight will be Orion in the south and Gemini *and Leo in the east.*

British chess champion surges into the lead

From Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent, Hastings

With a short and sweet win over the Dutch grandmaster, Hans Ree, the British chess champion, Paul Littlewood, assumed the lead with four points at the end of round 4 in the ICL Grand Masters tournament at Hastings. He took admirable advantage of Ree's weak play in the opening to win a piece, and defeating him in 20 moves.

Meanwhile his chief rival, Kupreichik, was under considerable pressure from Taulbut, who gained a pawn and looked to be winning easily enough when the game was adjourned. However, Taulbut failed to find a winning continuation when the game was resumed and though it was again adjourned it must now be reckoned as a drawn position.

Nigel Short made a welcome return to form by winning in fine combinative style against the New Zealand master, Murray Chandler. Szabo, in beating the American grandmaster, Christiansen, gave some indication of the powers of a player who used to win first prize at Hastings regularly more than twenty years ago.

SCORES: P. Littlewood 4; Kupreichik 3 and 1 adj; Andersson, Rivas and Smyslov 2½; Speelman and Szabo 2; Lein, Ree and Short 1½; Taulbut 1 and 1 adj; Chandler, Christiansen and Mestel 1.

RESULTS OF ROUND 4: Mestel ½, Lein ½, Caro Kann def, 32 moves; Szabo 1, Christiansen 0, QP Benoni def, 40; Rivas ½, Smyslov ½, Queen's gambit accepted, 21; Speelman ½, Anderson ½, *English opening*, 12; Ree 0, Littlewood 1, Queen's gambit declined, 20; Chandler 0, Short 1, Pirc def, 41; the game between Taulbut and Kupreichik twice adjourned, Sicilian def.

Adjourned game results round 3: Smyslov 1, Speelman 0.

Birthdays

Sir Michael Tippett, CH, the composer, who is 77 today

TODAY: Professor Isaac Asimov, 62; Mr David Bailey, 44; the Duke of Devonshire, 62; Professor Sir Kingsley Dunham, 72; Mr M C St J Hornby, 83; Sir Anthony Lincoln, 71; Major Sir Philip Margetson, 88; Lord Nelson of Stafford, 65; Mr Edmund de Rothschild, 66; Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Sayer, 79; Air Marshal Sir Ernest Sidey, 69; Lord Trend, 68.

TOMORROW: Brigadier Sir John Anstey, 75; Mr David Atherton, 38; Mr John Bamborough, 61; Mr Michael Barratt, 54; Mr Victor Borge, 73; Lord Colyton 80; Mr Fran Cotton, 34; Sir Alastair Forbes, 74; Mr R Hanbury-Tenison, 57; Sir Errington Keville, 81; Miss Anya Linden, 49; Mr R R Steedman, 53; Sir George Beresford Stooke, 85; Professor T S Willan, 72.

Surrey pair win bridge contest

By a Bridge Correspondent

The *Harper's and Queen* annual woman's bridge pairs championship at the Europa Hotel, London, over two sessions on December 30 was won by Mrs A. Flood and Mrs N. Sinclair, of Surrey, with a remarkable score of more than 69 per cent, which put them more than 200 points ahead of the Warwickshire runners-up. Results:

1, Mrs A. Flood, Mrs N. Sinclair (Surrey) 1,954; 2, Mrs D. Georgevic, Mrs S. Morris (Warwickshire) 1,737; 3, Mrs R. Markus (London), Miss M. Brunner (North-West) 1,730; 4, Mrs D. Francis, Mrs W. W. Brown (Berks and Bucks) 1,703; 5, Mrs M. Edwards, Mrs M. Krauth (Surrey) 1,672.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Acworth, Mr Angus Whiteford, of Belgravia, London, barrister, and a founder of the Georgian Group.......... £278,041

Bridgeman, Viscountess, of Minsterley, Shropshire.......... £155,326

Carswell, Mrs Hester, of Coventry.......... £272,147

Kingsley, Mr Maurice, of Didsbury, Manchester.......... £265,917

Prayers for Poland

About 20,000 young people prayed in London for peace in Poland yesterday at the end of the five-day Taizé pilgrimage.

Services tomorrow: Second Sunday after Christmas

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Te Deum and Jubilate: Tomkins Second Service, Canon Woollacombe. HC, 11.30: Missa "O Magnum Mysterium" (Victoria), Int. O Magnum Mysterium (Victoria). E, 3.15: Magnificat and Nunc dimittis: Gibbons (second service). A. See, see, the word incarnate (Gibbons). Rev J H Holden.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8, M, 10.30. Responses, Smith Stanford in C. In the bleak midwinter (Darke) Rev C Taylor. HC, 11.40, Said. E and S. S. Blair in B minor, A child is born (Scheidt). Canon Beeson; Organ recital, 6.05. Jane Watts. E. 6.30. Rev A Luff.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9. Cathedral Eucharist 11. Darke in F. A. The Angel Gabriel (Trad Basque). The Shepherds' Cradle Song (McPherson). Canon Parrott. 3.30 Evensong. Murrill in E. A. Here is the Little Door (Howells). Canon Penwardon.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist 11.15. Stanford in C. Canon Landreth.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): 11.15. Sung Eucharist. Ireland in C. Canon Job.

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks: M, 11. HC, noon, Rev J S Wealmuckell.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL (public welcomed): HC, 8.30.

TOWER OF LONDON (public welcomed): HC, 9.15. M, 11. Jub. Stanford in B flat. A. Carols. The Chaplain.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. Choral Eucharist 11. Refreshments after the service. The Resident Chaplain: Wood in the Phrygian mode. Jesu, the very thought is sweet (Victoria).

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30. Sung Eucharist 11. (Men's Voices). Byrd Three — part mass. Motet, Ante luciferum genitus (Jacob Handl); E. 3.30 (Men's Voices). Wood in G. Anthem Carol — Torches (Joubert).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11. Rev M. B. Parochus.

ALL SOULS, Langham Place: 11. Rev J. Stott; 6.30, Rev M. Lawson.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15: Sung Eucharist. Missa brevis (Palestrina). O magnum mysterium (Victoria) 11. Rev Dr A. W. Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Sq Tube): HC 8.30. HC 10.30 Canon Roberts. HC 12.10.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9: Choral Eucharist, 11. Tallis (Short). A. A boy was born (Britten): The Rector: E 6.30. Morley (Plain song and F. B. Tone 1). A. Sing Lullaby (Howells). Rev W. M. Atkins.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11. EP 6.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: 9.45, Family Communion. Rev C. Hedley; 11.15, Morning Service, Bishop Baker; 6.30, Evening Service. The Vicar.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30: Sung Eucharist, 9.30. M, 11.15. E, 6.30.

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11: Dsn June Winfield: Missa Je ne mange poinct de porcq (Lassus). Omnes de Saba (Handl) 6.30. Revd D. Pett. Ministry of Healing, Laying on of Hands.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9. Solemn Eucharist 11. Missa Aedis Christi (Armstrong), Rev F. Winderbank.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11. Rev J. Walden. 6.30. Mr Amos McGahan.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC 8 & 12.15. MP 11 EP 6.30. Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM 8. 9: HM 11. Missa O Westron Wynde (Healey Willan). Prebendary Herbert Moore: Carol Service of Nine Lessons 6.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11. Canon French-Beytagh.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 Rev J. Miller Scott. No evening service.

THE ORATORY, SW7: HM 11, Missa Pro Victoria (Victoria): Vesp (Motet Morales) 3.30: LM 7. 8. 9. 10. 12.30. 4.30. 7.

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11. Messe de Noel (Jean Marie Plum). Resonet in laudibus (Christopher Satzl).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square, SM, 6 pm. Missa "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" (Dietrich). Redemptor nobis natus est (Herbeck).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30. Rev N. Williams.

ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11 am Rev J. Miller.

WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W1: 11 Martin Forward. 6.30 David Mullins.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: EC1 11 and 6.30 pm. Rev Dr R. Norris.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30. Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11. Rev Dr R. C. Gibbins.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR J. D. ESHELBY

Work on theory of materials

Professor J. D. Eshelby, FRS, Professor of the Theory of Materials, Sheffield University from 1971, died on December 10. He was 64.

His death removes a great scholar known to a wide circle of scientists, engineers and mathematicians throughout the world. He was a shy and kindly man, concealing an inner reserve with occasional *gruffness*; a true gentleman, always ready to serve.

John Douglas Eshelby was born in Puddington, Cheshire, on December 21, 1916, the eldest son of Alan Douglas Eshelby. *Because of* ill health he missed his formal schooling from the age of 13 and lived at the family home in north Somerset, where he learned instead from tutors. So, as he used to say, he had to work many things out for himself, and perhaps this helped to make him such an original and creative thinker. Observant of people and things, he had *a deep physical* insight into the workings of nature around him. As a child, watching his father's diesel-generator, he noticed how a moving belt retains its shape when struck; and recently he was to be seen *studying the* spider's web pattern of cracks in broken windows, while he pondered on the limitations of the present theory of elastic plates.

Through a contact with Professor Mott (now Sir Nevill) he went early to the University of Bristol and obtained a first in physics there in 1937. During the Second World War he served *first at the* Admiralty, degaussing ships, and then in the technical branch of the Royal Air Force, where he reached the rank of squadron leader. He flew sometimes in Sunderlands out of Pembroke Dock, and there is in the Science Museum some radar equipment that he helped to design.

He returned to Bristol in 1946, at an exciting time for *solid* state physics when rapid advances were being made in the theory of the deformation of crystals. The opportunity arose for him to take up theoretical research, and here he made his initial mark in dislocation theory, revealing quite suddenly to those around him a mastery of some of the most difficult problems of the time. He obtained his PhD in 1950 and *two years* later spent a year at the University of Illinois.

There followed some ten years at the University of Birmingham, a period in 1963 as visiting professor at the Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart, and then two years at Cambridge, where he became a Fellow and College Lecturer at Churchill. In 1966 he went to the University of Sheffield, holding a reader*ship* and, *from 1971, a* personal chair, in the theory of materials.

His work was a great part of his life. His general field was the theoretical physics of the deformation, strength and fracture of engineering materials, and his principal interests were lattice defects and continuum mechanics.

Though motivated by the desire to understand he kept a firm eye on application and had no time for useless erudition; like Willard Gibbs his object was to make things appear simple by "looking at them in the right way". With a keen discrimination he selected those worthwhile difficult problems which nevertheless had some chance of solution. Entirely unconcerned with personal advancement, he hoped only of his papers that each would be "a little gem".

And so it is. Many indeed are treasure houses, abounding in undeveloped asides on which others may later build, for often he did not elaborate. He regarded himself as a modest "supplier of tools *for the trade*", and he left to others their day to day use. His colleagues everywhere were always consulting him.

Eshelby was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1974, being "distinguished for his theoretical studies of the micromechanics of crystalline imperfections and material inhomogeneities". He made major contributions to the theory of static and *moving dislocations and of* point defects. By an elegant use of the theory of the potential he obtained some remarkable results on the elastic fields of ellipsoidal inclusions and inhomogeneities.

In 1951 he introduced, in analogy with the Maxwell tensor, the elastic energy momentum tensor, which yields forces on elastic *singularities. During his later* years he was much concerned with this concept and its developments, which can provide parameters characterizing the singular fields.

In 1968 he published accounts of its application to the calculation of forces on static and moving cracks in elastic media. Related work, formulated for application also to plastic-elastic media, was *published simultaneously* and independently by J. R. Rice. Many others have made widespread use of these characterizing parameters in fracture mechanics, sometimes in a way to which Eshelby did not wholly subscribe.

Eshelby had a wide knowledge of theoretical physics and repeatedly applied ideas in one discipline to solve problems in another. He drew much inspiration from masters of the past and liked to regard some of his most important works as amusing applications of the theorem *of Gauss.*

But his scholarly interests went far beyond science. He read French, German and Russian and could find his way about a Chinese dictionary; indeed, he knew a great deal about languages and the ancient world and enjoyed holding his own in discussions with professionals in these fields. His dry jokes and sayings will *long be remembered*; "It's obvious", he would say, "I forget exactly why". One of his great pleasures was to find good secondhand books.

Just before his death he was in correspondence with former colleagues about some implications of recent calculations he had made of forces on defects in liquid crystals; and also about cracks in metal fatigue. He *was also preparing lectures* to be given in California in the new year.

MISS ROSEMARY DELBRIDGE

Miss Rosemary Delbridge, an influential figure in the British consumer movement, died on December 31, aged 32, after a stroke.

She pioneered the role of *the* National Consumer Council, where she was parliamentary officer, as a lobbying agency; she published one book and was preparing two further ones, and worked variously in journalism, radio and television, specializing in lucid explanations of consumer issues.

Rosemary Delbridge was educated at Mary Datchelor Grammar School, South London, Girton College, Cambridge, and London University. She worked first as a journalist and then joined the Consumers' Association, where she was in charge of special projects.

At the National Consumer Council she was responsible, above all, for prompting and amending legislation. One of her achievements was helping to get the Credit Unions Act on to the statute book. She also acted as an adviser to the EEC sub-committee on women's rights

She was the joint author of *Buy Right*, a handbook of consumer rights. Another book on Freedom of Information issues, edited by her (and containing a chapter by Mr Harold Evans, Editor of *The Times*), will appear in the spring this year. She was also working on a book explaining the mechanics of Whitehall.

But her visible output was only a small part of her achievement. She had a particular talent both for developing ideas and for bringing people together to execute them. All who knew *her will remember her* as an incandescent person.

MR WALTER LEAR

Mr Walter Lear, a leading orchestral clarinettist and solo saxophone player of his generation, died on Christmas Day at the age of 87.

Born in Leeds, he had a working life of 70 years, his first professional engagements being at the Queen's Theatre, Leeds, at the age of nine, for which he played truant from school, to his headmaster's incredulity.

He played with a number of provincial orchestras in their heyday before the First World War, including the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra under the celebrated Sir Dan Godfrey, where he was principal clarinet at the age of 18. After that war he played with several leading London orchestras, including the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Opera House Orchestra at Covent Garden.

He joined the BBC Symphony Orchestra just after its inception and played clarinet, *bass clarinet and saxophone* with them until 1953. The bass clarinet was his principal instrument during this period, and he never lived down a remark once made by Toscanini at rehearsal: "Bass clarinet: perfect!"

In 1954 he joined the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and stayed with them until he retired in 1974, subsequently being made a life member of the orchestra.

As a saxophone player he was noted for the beauty of his tone. He gave performances of all the main concertos for the instrument, and was believed to be the first player to broadcast a saxophone concerto in the United Kingdom.

He taught the saxophone at Trinity College of Music, London, for 50 years, and was made an honorary Fellow of the college in 1972.

Lady Rushbury, widow of Sir Henry Rushbury, KCVO, CBE, RA, sometime Keeper of the Royal Academy, died on December 27. She was Florence Harriet, daughter of H. W. Lazell, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1968.

Mr Trevor Hallam, a British engineer who founded the Bahrain Natural History Society, was killed by a car while jogging in Bahrain on Christmas Day. He was 46. He was in charge of one of the island's electric plants, and was considered a specialist on Bahrain's birds.

Law Report January 2 1982 Queen's Bench Division

Dependent on fishing for livelihood

Regina v South West Water Authority, Ex parte Cox and Others

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered December 10]

A person who is dependent on fishing for his livelihood, within the meaning of section 26 (4) of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 and the South West Water Authority (Limitation of Salmon and Trout Netting Licences) Order 1980, is a person who carries on the occupation of fishing and who relies to a substantial extent on fishing for his family's ordinary living expenses.

Four applicants sought judicial review of the South West Water Authority's decision on March 11, 1981 to issue only 14 licences in 1981 for salmon and trout fishing with draft or seine nets in the River Taw and River Torridge, and against the authority's choice of persons to whom the licences were issued.

The applicants sought relief by way of orders of certiorari to quash the authority's decision, declarations that they were entitled to licences as persons dependent on fishing for their livelihood and mandamus for the grant of licences to them.

Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, granted the application for judicial review but made no orders in respect of the relief sought.

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Henry Harrod for the applicants; Mr Michael Brabin for the water authority.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that section 26 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 provided for the limitation of salmon and trout fishing licences by order of the water authority confirmed by the relevant minister. Section 26(4) provided that the minister should not confirm an order unless he was satisfied that the terms relating to the selection of applicants for licences ensured that a person "dependent on fishing for his livelihood" who held a licence in the preceding year was able to obtain a licence.

In February 1981, the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food confirmed the South West Water Authority (Limitation of Salmon and Trout Netting Licences) Order 1980.

The order limited the issue of licences in a specified area to 14 and provided that in allocating the licences preference would be given to persons who were dependent on fishing for their livelihood *who held licences in* the preceding year, and that if the prescribed number of licences was insufficient to enable all applicants dependent on fishing to obtain a licence, an additional number would be issued.

The applicants submitted that *the water authority had misconstrued* the words "dependent on fishing for his livelihood" in refusing to grant them licences.

It was the authority's view that the word "dependent" referred to fishing as an exclusive source of income or to something fairly significant. But they decided to give preference in granting licences to persons who were full-time fishermen.

The issue was whether the order and section 26 (4) referred to a person solely dependent on fishing or to one who was dependent in part on fishing to a substantial extent.

The words in question were ordinary English words which should not be too difficult to apply. Problems arose when attempts were made to substitute the statutory words with others or to read in words which did not appear.

There might be situations where although a person had another source of income he could still properly be said to be *dependent on fishing for his* livelihood. To obtain the protection of section 26 (4) a person's occupation had to be that of a fisherman, but that did not mean it had to be exclusively that of a fisherman.

What was contemplated by the Act was that a person who carried on the occupation of fishing who relied to a substantial extent on fishing for his and his family's ordinary living expenses should receive the protection envisaged by the Act.

In the case of a person in receipt of an old age pension, as was the case of one of the applicants, he might still carry on the occupation of fishing and rely on fishing for his ordinary living expenses. But if the result of his fishing was merely to provide the additions of life that would not be sufficient to bring him in the category of persons protected. Such cases had to be considered by the water authority, but they were capable of determination either way.

His Lordship made no order save granting the applicants' costs.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Seldon, Ward & Nuttall, Bideford; Mr Ian Todd, Exeter.

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Saturday Review

The secret of Nijinsky's boyhood

The greatest dancer ballet has ever known was driven from the stage by madness at the peak of his power. Nijinsky's tragic story has been dissected ever since. Two central mysteries persist: the causes of his schizophrenia; and the hidden years of his childhood. Exciting new evidence sheds light on both these crucial areas. John Heilpern reports from New York



Nijinsky in L'Après-midi d' un Faune. Left to right: Eleonora and Thomas Nijinsky (his mother and father); *Romola Nijinsky (his wife)*; Bronislava Nijinska (his sister); and, below, Serge Diaghilev.



Two significant publications in America have reopened the case of Vaslav Nijinksky, shedding new light on the man — arguably the greatest dancer ballet has ever known — who was driven from the stage by madness in 1917 at the peak of his power.

Nijinsky's tragic story has been argued over, written about and dissected for more than half a century. To this day, passionate debates still take place in the ballet world about the possible damage done to him by his homosexual lover, Diaghilev, or by his ambitious wife, Romola. (It is the stuff, alas, of which Hollywood bio-pics are made). On the other hand, as the critic John Russell points out, it is as if Nijinsky brought to the world a mysterious, unnamed, and entirely redoubtable *something* from the collective unconscious itself.

But at the centre of Nijinsky's life there has always remained the most fundamental mystery of all — the causes of his schizophrenia at 29. Linked closely to this, in terms of conventional psychoanalytical needs, has also been a lack of any details about Nijinsky's early childhood. It is on both these crucial areas that the exciting new evidence sheds light.

First, a suppressed essay that was written by the psychoanalyst Alfred Adler in 1936 as a preface to *The Diary of Nijinsky* has been published, for the first time, in The Archives of General Psychiatry. The preface is the only first-hand opinion of Nijinsky's insanity made by a professional psychiatrist to have been published.

It was known that other leading experts of the day, including Freud and Jung, visited Nijinsky. Yet Adler, who saw him at the Sanatorium Bellevue in Switzerland in 1934, is not even mentioned by Romola Nijinsky in her memoirs. It was Romola, however, who invited Adler to write the preface to the *Diary* and it was she who suppressed it. When Nijinsky's *Diary* was published in 1936, she substituted her own preface for Adler's.

Secondly, following the revelation of the missing preface, the early memoirs of Bronislava Nijinska (the sister of Nijinsky) have just been published in America — giving us, among many unprecedented insights into the entire *Nijinsky-Diaghilev* period, the first authentic account of Nijinsky's early childhood.*

Richard Buckle's highly detailed 1971 biography, for example, begins when Nijinsky was aged nine. It would not be an exaggeration to claim that, within the voluminous Nijinsky literature, Bronislava offers a first-hand account of her brother that brings him to life as never before. It was Bronislava Nijinska who knew him best.

The renowned and heart-breaking Nijinsky *Diary*, written in secret as Nijinsky collapsed into insanity during 1917-1919, is regarded as a textbook example of schizophrenia. (Potential schizophrenics are still known to show the book to their analysts and say "this is how I feel".) *Heinz L. Ansbacher*, Professor of Psychology Emeritus at the University of Vermont and the editor of many of Adler's key works — he was Adler's pupil — points out that Romola Nijinsky suppressed the original preface to the *Diary* because she found its clinical observations distasteful. In particular, she objected to Adler's belief that Nijinsky's schizophrenia was rooted in a pathological *sense* of inferiority.

Adler, who joined Freud and Jung as a founder of psychoanalysis, eventually went his own way and virtually invented the phrase "inferiority complex". In broad terms, however, Adler's approach was concrete and existential. His emphasis in treatment was on the facts of the case and their social context rather than on theory, sexual or otherwise. For example, Adler believed that schizoprenia was not a "split mind" but a total split from the real world outside. The patient separates himself from reality and lives in his own world, as Nijinsky did.

Unlike Freud, who believed schizophrenia to be incurable, Adler held out some hope of possible recovery. Romola therefore asked him to write the preface.

But, according to a personal communication from Romola's literary agent to Dr Ansbacher in 1974, she held that "the argument that Nijinsky suffered from an inferiority complex is entirely erroneous and was at the time categorically refuted by Jung". Mrs Nijinsky then replaced Adler's preface, which appeared to compromise the Nijinsky legend, with her own preface, which glorified Nijinsky.

Dr Ansbacher points out, correctly, that Romola's goal from the start was to become known as the devoted wife of the great Nijinsky, "a goal for which she was prepared to pay any price and which she indeed attained". It was characteristic of her that she should continue to deify Nijinsky throughout his 30 years of insanity.

"He could not escape, with his incorporeal, sensitive nature, the fate of all great humanitarians — to be sacrificed", she wrote in her own preface. "I am giving you this diary in the hope that it will be of interest to many and will help, as a textbook for students of psychology, to shed some light on the beautiful mystery of the mind and heart of Nijinsky."

The issue raises a serious question of authenticity. If Romola could suppress the Adler preface, did she doctor the *Diary* itself?

Nijinsky's *Diary* was first published in 1946 and was edited by Romola. In 1979, the three original black notebooks were sold at a Sotheby's auction for more than $100,000. *Missing from* the 1946 published text were approximately 30,000 words.

Romola therefore suppressed about one third of the original. However, before the notebooks were sold I had a chance to compare them with the published version. Romola had cut out many obsessively repetitive passages — perhaps a correct decision — and long erotic passages, explicit sexual references and poems, including one on defecation. She may have been right to have done so on grounds of taste. But as far as I could tell, in what must be emphasized was a limited study of scarcely two hours, there are no crucial differences between the original notebooks and Romola's published version, save for the scatological sections. There is also evidence of Nijinsky's onanism and sex life that Romola did not suppress, as well as criticism of herself.

But when Adler saw Nijinsky, he did not see any "beautiful mystery" of his mind and heart. "When I visited him two years ago in a sanatorium", Adler wrote in 1936, "he was quiet, well nourished and interested in his guests. But he did not speak and only occasionally broke into a friendly laugh. The attending physician informed me that his patient was always quiet and could not be forced to speak."

Until towards the end of his life, Nijinsky scarcely spoke a word to anyone. He could become hysterical, hallucinating. He had to be looked after day and night. But he remained mostly silent, numb and withdrawn: a shell.

"Our poor hero", Adler wrote, "badly prepared for life, burdened from childhood with highly strained expectations, lacking the ordinary course of education, and put automatically in a class of people whose better schooling and background made him feel slighted, tried in vain to save his striving for superiority by despising rational thinking. To cling to his 'style of life' he turned to traditionalism, no longer controlling it by reason. When his *hope* of unheard-of glory had gone, he did not change his style, but devoted himself to the daydreams of his childhood."

But had Nijinsky not been an outstanding figure of the stage and admired in two continents as "the god of dance"? The *Diary* reveals, Adler reminds us, that Nijinsky felt a great part of what he expected from life was missing. It does not matter whether this was the real truth. In psychiatry, goes the saying, there are no untruths. There is only the "reality" of the patient.

That is why Adler wrote in a chilling sentence that the frustrated hopes of the sane are "a hundred and a hundred times surpassed by the passion which flares in the minds of the neurotic and psychotic". For Adler, schizophrenia was "a form of death".

In line with most current thinking, Adler also conceded that a genetic factor could explain why only certain individuals break completely with reality. The problem here is that in Nijinsky's case there is no evidence of insanity on either side of the family.



Alfred Adler: a suppressed preface to Nijinsky's *Diary*.

Nijinsky's father, a brilliant itinerant dancer, could explode into uncontrollable rages — but that is all. Nijinsky's older brother, Stassik, was mentally retarded — but that was the outcome of a bad fall at the age of six; *before that, he had led* a normal life, but he was to die in an asylum. Nijinsky's sister, Bronislava, remained stable all her life.

We are left, then, with Adler's analysis, and according to the known facts, it rings true. Nijinsky, a child prodigy, the son of an ambitious mother, was certainly expected to achieve greatness. He was cruelly treated by his envious classmates: "Are you a girl, that you dance so well?" they asked him. The child of poor Polish parents, he was despised for his accent and apparent slow-wittedness in the aristocratic Imperial Ballet School at St Petersburg. He was laughed at for his Tatar or Mongolian looks, and nicknamed "the little Jap." His classmates made his life a misery. "He was made to feel inferior at every turn," one of them, Anatole Bourman, wrote later.

In adulthood, Nijinsky was most often described as taciturn, nervous, anti-social, and extremely passive. His greatest stage roles were non-human: a puppet, a faun, a rose. Unlike his mesmerizing androgyny on stage, his appearance off was ridiculed as it had been in childhood. "Nijinsky's height was below average. His soul and body were *one single professional* deformation. His face, with its Mongol features, was linked to his body by a very long, very thick neck. His fingers were stubby. In short, no one could have thought that this little ape was the idol of the public." So wrote Jean Cocteau, who was no oil painting himself.

As further evidence of Adler's claim that Nijinsky was not interested in social relationships — in effect, in real life — the diaries show us that the passive Nijinsky had little interest in sex either male or female. (Admittedly he visited prostitutes in Moscow and Paris occasionally, but these visits can be seen as further evidence of his avoidance of social relationships). Adler does not mention this, perhaps out of respect to Romola. Bronislava, in her memoirs, is also discreet.

But, when all is said and done, we reach the same point. "For Vaslav Nijinsky", writes John Russell, "the working life was the only real life, with human contacts a pastime that was probably pointless, possibly dangerous, and in the end entirely destructive."

"Sooner or later", Adler concluded, "especially when confronted by the problems of social life, of occupation and of love, such a person gains the impression that the environment is constantly attacking him. Not comprehending the situation, he experiences this as a repeated insult, is subjected to a series of shocks until finally his resistance is completely broken."

That is what happened to Nijinsky. We now know for certain from Bronislava that *Nijinsky's relationship* with Diaghilev was over before he met Romola. At the same time, to Nijinsky's utter bewilderment and frenzy, Diaghilev was abandoning him as his choreographer. Nijinsky's revolutionary new ballets, *Jeux* and *Le Sacré du Printemps* — which were years ahead of their time, anticipating the new age of modern neo-classical ballet — had failed with the Paris public. Nijinsky openly *called* the great *Diaghilev* a coward and a fake for refusing to keep the ballets in the Ballet Russe repertoire.

He fled his mentor. I once asked that other renowned Russian ballet defector, Nureyev, whether it was really a mistake for Nijinsky to have broken away from Diaghilev's control. "Not necessarily," Nureyev replied. "His mistake was not to know where he was going."

A *nice point. Nijinsky's impulsive* marriage to Romola — they had scarcely met and could not even speak the same language — led directly to the psychological collapse six years later. Without the protection of Diaghilev, Nijinsky could not take even a simple decision about money, for, like royalty, everything had always been organized for him. But, more important, Romola, the spoilt socialite, could not offer Nijinsky artistic fulfilment. In spite of their creative differences it was Diaghilev who created the circumstances that enabled Nijinsky to function. Nijinsky had unknowingly left him for an artistic void.

Adler's preface, however, makes no mention of Romola, so violating one of his basic principles, the patient's social context. The reason is clear: Romola herself was part of the problem. *Though she lovingly cared for* her husband for 30 years and eventually helped him regain a sense of reality, Dr Ansbacher points out that she "implicitly elevated herself to the attendant and in fact controller of a god". Nijinsky fought back in various ways — finding cover from her domination behind his illness while enslaving her with his dependency. Romola's uncon*ditional love had unwittingly* trapped Nijinsky further in the abyss.

Though other psychologists will doubtless interpret Nijinsky's schizophrenia differently from the Adlerian perspective, there is, however, one vital area in Adler's preface that is wrong.

Adler assumed from the evidence before him — as every commentator has done since — that *Nijinsky's earliest* childhood was unhappy. "In the pre-psychotic period of a potentially psychotic child," Adler wrote, "are always to be found signs of a peculiar conception of life." He took this to be Nijinsky's early lack of social interest. The point is that Bronislava Nijinska's memoirs present an entirely different picture of the young Nijinsky.

It is now clear that Nijinsky grew up well read and with a perfect ear for music. Far from being the sullen, slow-witted youth to be moulded wholly by Diaghilev, he was a child filled with abundant energy and curiosity, dancing in public at the age of three. He could play six musical instruments without taking a lesson in any of them. When he returned home from a visit to the opera, he sat down at the piano and repeated perfectly *the music he had heard.*

Far from being anti-social, he was playful and mixed easily, particularly with circus people. He disappeared on escapades with local gypsies. In the country, he fished and climbed. He travelled eagerly through Russia with his parents. He was reckless and open-hearted, without guile. From Bronislava's vivid descriptions he could not have had a healthier or more interesting childhood.

And one believes her account. Her memoirs strike one as authentic and scrupulously fair to all concerned. Bronislava, assured of her own place in ballet history, is one of the few observers of Nijinsky who do not appear to have any axes to grind. But where, then, were the young Nijinsky's pre-psychotic tendencies, and what began his break with reality?

Bronislava records that her brother was marked by the emotional trauma of his parents' separation — as she was — and then by his elder brother's mental illness. His father, a handsome man, abandoned the family for his mistress before Nijinsky was eight years old. Bronislava writes that the young Nijinsky suffered silently over his mother's grief and would *publicly take her side*. "It was as if," she writes, "he were throwing father out of his heart."

During the time Nijinsky's father lived with the family, Bronislava also recalls that Nijinsky was frightened of him. His protective mother would intercede on Nijinsky's behalf, preventing any physical punishment for some childish prank. In what could be a key phrase in trying to establish any early disorder that threatened Nijinsky's future, Bronislava writes more than once that the young Nijinsky's "fear of punish*ment was always strong.*"

In a true incident, described by Bronislava and remembered by Nijinsky even as he lapsed into insanity, his father terrified him by throwing him into the water to teach him how to swim. Nijinsky was six or seven years old. His memory of the incident was of almost drowning. It was the inborn strength of his legs that saved him. In general psychoanalytic terms, Nijinsky's leap *saved him from ridicule and fear* — as it did on the stage.

It could also be argued that the first open change in him occurred from the age of nine when he entered the Imperial Ballet. Sheltered from harsh realities by his loving mother at home, he immediately had trouble adapting to the outside world. Indeed, from Nijinsky's psychotic point of view, his entire life could subsequently be *viewed as a series of punish*ments: punishment at school for being a prodigy; from Diaghilev, his surrogate father, for creating masterpieces, as a god might challenge his creator; punishment for marrying Romola. According to Romola, Nijinsky's final words as he died in London in 1950 were "Mamasha" — mother.

And Adler's possible cure for schizophrenia? A cure was as *much of a mystery to pychiatrists* then as it is today. What may work for one patient does not for another: the root causes, as opposed to the symptoms, of *schizophrenia* still remain unknown. Yet Adler believed that if he had time enough, with Nijinsky under his own roof, he could have helped him.

Two episodes of recovery followed Adler's visit. In 1938, Nijinsky was among the first *patients to receive insulin coma* therapy, a drastic form of shock treatment. It freed him from his hallucinations, eventually enabling Romola to keep him out of hospital, though still under day and night care.

The second improvement came in 1945 when the Russians occupied the small Hungarian town where the Nijinskys lived at the time. Suddenly, Nijinsky began to speak to the Russian soldiers and one night he even jumped up and joined their dances. After 34 years separated from Russia and the Russian language, Nijinsky had miraculously entered the real world again.

From then on, for the five years remaining to him, he lived a relatively undisturbed, pleasant life. The meeting with the Russians had actually justified Adler's belief that a "creative *contact*" *and a* "*cooperative* activity not only of a scientific but also of an artistic nature" must be used in an attempted cure of schizophrenia.

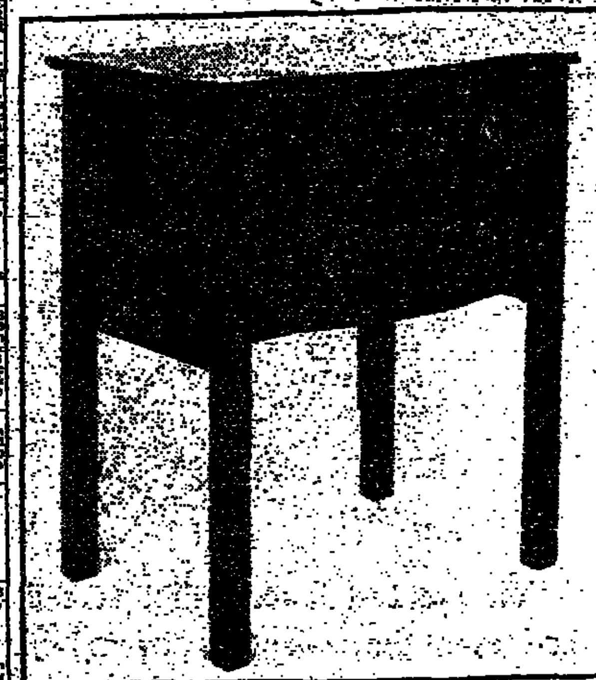
It means that Adler might have been able to cure Nijinsky in 1934. But if so, Dr Ansbacher tells me he believes that a cure then would have taken Nijinsky only to where he was in the last five years of his life. In conventional *Freudian* terms, it would have been a cure transforming his hysterical misery into common unhappiness.

*Bronislava Nijinska: Early Memoirs, *edited by Irina Nijinska and Jean Rawlinson, is to be published by Faber and Faber on Monday at £15.*

Collecting 10 ■ Television in 1981 and 1982, Records 11 ■ Travel 12-13 ■ Shoparound, Gardening, Quiz 14 ■ Cook, Bridge, Chess 15

Collectors' Diary/ Geraldine Norman

Well, what is it?



Is your knowledge of eighteenth century furniture reaching that point when you feel you've seen it all before? If so, test yourself against the test piece illustrated above.

How would you describe it? What is its purpose? Rather bad proportions, wouldn't you agree? A simple mahogany chest with serpentine front and two drawers, propped up on disproportionately long straight legs. But perhaps it has been designed that way to serve some special purpose.

The solution is given at the end of this article.

☐ Good news for any readers who sped to the Krios Gallery in Brompton Road to buy one of the landscape sketches by William George Jennings that I wrote about on December 5. The 200 drawings, priced between £15 and £180, were sold out within days.

While the exhibition catalogue pointed to the stylistic influence of several leading artists of the early 1800s on Jennings's work, it now emerges that Jennings was a close friend and patron of John Constable.

Leslie Parris of the Tate caught up with *The Times* a week late and got to the exhibition after everything was sold — which perhaps excuses me for not having noticed that his catalogue of the Tate's Constable collection discusses Jennings's relationship with the artist. Jennings bought the Tate's "Hampstead Heath with Rainbow" from Constable in 1836.

The Krios exhibition included two copies by Jennings of Constable drawings now in the V & A and letters between them bear witness to their friendship in the 1830s. As a result of the exhibition — of drawings passed down, unconsidered, in his family — Jennings is to be accorded a section in the book on Constable's followers by Leslie Parris and Ian Fleming-Williams due for publication in 1983. "I previously only knew of his work from some very traditional landscapes that had appeared in the sale rooms", says Mr Parris.

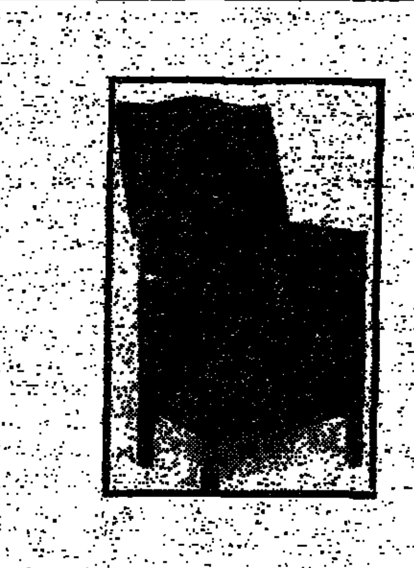
☐ Faced with a valuation problem? Three good London dealers have gone into partnership to form The London Fine Art Valuation Consultancy. They are Malcolm Davidson, whose antique shop in the City used to be a lunchtime bourne for young collectors in the 1960s; Michael Poynder, who deals in silver and jewellery and is the author of *The Price Guide to Jewellery*; and Simon Waters, managing director of Pawsey and Payne, the picture dealers.

"The consultancy has been created to fill the requirements of those needing confidential specialist advice," they say. They will advise on single items, collections, or the contents of private houses, business or institutional premises, for the purpose of insurance, probate, capital transfer or family division.

☐ Reproduction is a dirty word in a society which worships "originality" of craftsmanship, genius etc. It sounds better if you say "facsimile" and more exciting if you say "fake". But as genuine antiques are driven to prices no ordinary art lover can dream of affording, it may be worth judiciously reconsidering.

Now the Phaidon Press Group has launched The Private Collectors Society Ltd. It is effectively a mail order business for the sale of high-class reproductions of museum treasures. The idea was pioneered in Germany by Bucher-Buchner with their *Ars Mundi* collection with whom Phaidon have formed a tie-up. Most of the reproductions were made in Germany though a few come from the Far East. To judge from the first catalogue there is a mix of pure *kitsch* and genuinely attractive items; antique sculpture and jewelry come out best. Prices range from £15 to £2,000. All orders are returnable within 14 days.

The catalogue and membership information is available from The Private Collectors Sociey, Littlegate House, St Ebbe's St, Oxford.

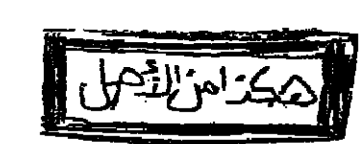


☐ Answer to first item: Yes, it is our old friend the pot cupboard – or, euphemistically speaking, night table. You lift the top of the table and gentle pressure induces the potty chest to sink into position.

The peice was illustrated in last month's *Antique Collecting* by a dealer who had paid £175 for it as a result of a bet. The bet had been offered by a colleague — the purchase price would only change hands if he had genuinely never seen the design before.

Four flat lead counterweights are built into the sides — they look like the ones that fit into the saddles of racehorses. This allows the chest portion to fall smoothly from the "up" to the "down" position.

The problem intriguing the dealers was what the purpose of the piece in the "up" position can have been. Was it a dressing table? — or was it a mere matter of disguise to avoid offending delicate sensibilities? Any suggestions gladly received.



هكذا من الأصل

Teleview for 1982/Elkan Allan

Going on the record

I make two firm predictions about television in 1982: that video will become as commonplace in middle-class homes as colour sets are now and that Channel Four will be the most exciting event in television history.

First, video. All the nice, not particularly trendy people I know have either installed or are seriously thinking of installing one. What will make up the minds of many is the realization in June or November that without one they will be unable to see everything they want.

June is when the World Cup starts, and the middle fortnight coincides with Wimbledon. In November Channel Four is switched on, and with six films a week in addition to those already on offer, a video will be a necessity for anyone who wants to see all the goodies of his choice — quite apart from all the rest of the cornucupia Jeremy Isaacs promises us.

Which brings me to the second prediction. I believe that as long as Isaacs and his enthusiastic, if largely untried, team can keep their nerve and not retreat into compromise with existing forms and clichés they will shake up television so that it will never be the same again.

Nicholas Nickleby, as presented on stage by the Royal Shakespeare Company, on four, probably consecutive, nights ... the legendary Abel Gance's silent *Napoleon* ... discussions of major issues unrestricted by considerations of "I'm afraid that's all we've got time for" ... frequent experiments ... minority programmes that are not mere sops ... determined attempts to fulfill the channel's legal obligation to be distinctive. I can't wait.

In the meantime, I look forward to BBC2's big spring effort, a nine-part dramatization of the life of Nancy Astor, with Lisa Harrow — a bit too pretty, but there are not many actresses with the attractive birdlike ugliness of the "recklessly unladylike lady", as Bernard Shaw called her. Her dislike of sex and the homosexuality of her son, Bobbie, are not glossed over. James Fox plays Waldorf Astor; David Warner their friend and guide, Lord Lothian. Not to be outdone in political tittle-tattle, Yorkshire is preparing *No 10*, revealing the private lives of Gladstone, Asquith, Lloyd George and MacDonald.

After the disaster of *The Borgias*, the BBC's serials department looks set for a return to form with Iris Murdoch's *The Bell*, Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White* and Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, while ITV is excited about LWT's *We'll Meet Again*, starring Susannah York as the English rose (given a sturdy independence as a doctor, so as not to upset contemporary mores) involved with American flyers who make a friendly invasion of her East Anglian village during the war.

Among the single plays, the event of the early part of the year is certain to be Olivier in John Mortimer's autobiographical treatment of his family, *A Voyage Round My Father*, for Thames. Our greatest actor becomes the celebrated blind divorce barrister; with Alan Bates as the young John and Jane Asher his wife. The date, if you want to make a note, is March 2.

And, when all else palls, you can look forward to the autumn for Alec Guinness in charge of the secret service in *Smiley's People*; he has pulled Beryl Reid, as the Memory Woman, out of retirement, and Curt Jurgens is among the heavies.

In the politics of television, vacancies at the top of both the BBC and ITV will mean a series of changes in the chains of command. Alasdair Milne's elevation to Director-General of the BBC clears the way for Brian Wenham, Aubrey Singer, or Dick Francis to become Managing Director Television, and I expect to see the star of Mike Checkland rise. At the IBA, Sir Brian Young is due to retire, and Colin Shaw, at present in charge of television under him, must be the best bet for his job.

The year's television: 1/Michael Ratcliffe

All's well, except with the Borgias

The wittiest understatement of the year was made by the Director-General elect of the BBC who confessed on appointment that the Corporation had perhaps "stumbled a little" over *The Borgias*, thus contriving to suggest that this large and ludicrous object, far from being packaged for homogenization, dubbing and world sales at the start, had been placed in its path by malevolent persons unknown.

The most beaming, Firbankian bad taste was displayed by the unfrocked Minister for the Arts who told the Archbishop of Canterbury that he had always thought Catherine of Aragon should be the patron saint of battered wives. This was Norman's idea of a warm-up, to which Dr Runcie returned a low whimper by way of reply — in the circumstances it is hard to see how he could have behaved more prudently.

Johnny Carson's fat grin waxed and waned in the London area like the smile of the Cheshire Cat. Michael Parkinson complained that too many of us still think of him as a sports writer who likes talking to actresses about their tits, and Russell Harty did, once, what he does best, and made a marvellous film about a megalomaniac, *John Packer's Big Night* (BBC). It would take space to explain why I found *Schultz*, a kind of Ealing comedy about the more pea-brained sections of the SS, not only brilliantly written and directed (Jack Pulman and Robert Chetwynd) and acted (Michael Elphick and Ian Richardson) but also morally liberating compared to the stereotyped sado-eroticism of shows like *Kessler* (BBC); but I did.

There is something fake in the argument that the most expensive serials — *Lloyd George* (BBC), *Churchill* (Southern), *Brideshead* (Granada) and *The Borgias* — are absorbing resources that should be employed on the single play, but the fact remains that there was a fearful number of tedious, pale, tasteful and/or totally absurd new plays on all sides during 1981.

Neither "Play for Today" nor "Playhouse" sustained a run of successes, although there was good, if unspectacular, work in each. The best talents at the BBC went into *The History Man*, in which Christopher Hampton finally engaged the force as well as the farce of Bradbury's novel; into Trevor Griffiths's wonderfully faithful adaptation of *Sons and Lovers*; Delderfield's unerring middlebrow read, *To Serve Them All My Days*, the best thing of its kind for years; and into the developing art of finding the right scale for Shakespeare on the small screen. Jonathan Miller himself directed the most coherent and best spoken *Antony and Cleopatra* I have ever seen, and Elijah Moshinsky brought real distinction to the series with an *All's Well* still alight in the mind after nearly a year, and a delicious if somewhat headlong *Dream*.

But, dramatically, it was Granada's year — not only for *Brideshead Revisited*, but also for Kevin Billington's glorious film of *The Good Soldier* by Ford Madox Ford, adapted by Julian Mitchell with a scrupulousness and confident use of the informing narrative voice that must have encouraged, if it did not come early enough to influence, John Mortimer's resounding advocacy of the case for his client Waugh. I stand by my first, second and third thoughts that, whatever you think of the novel, Derek Granger's production, directed by Charles Sturridge and Michael Lindsay Hogg, is one of the grandest things ever done by British TV.

BBC documentaries showed a steadier hand than drama. Roger Mills's autumn series *Forty Minutes* combined informality, professionalism and editorial intelligence in a way that rarely failed to delight and surprise. The Year of the Disabled produced at least two memorable, even inspiring, programmes, *Getting Away from Sidney* and *Very Independent people*, while the best films about the performing arts were probably *Arena*'s on Mel Brooks (BBC) and *The South Bank Show*'s Nickleby and Co *(LWT)*.

2 /Michael Church

Television, in our household, is primarily an instrument of pleasure and a hot line to heroes. When duty calls for the festive glass to be replaced by the responsible quill I am quite likely to be banished to solitary confinement whence I finally emerge, on the whole, with relief. A degree of critical schizophrenia seems inevitable.

Speaking from under my hedonist's hat, I look back with most pleasure on a number of things which are not strictly "television" at all, *Born Yesterday* and *Casablanca* (courtesy of the BBC) and *To Have and Have Not* (courtesy of the kind friend who lent me the tape) prominent among them.

Still under that hat, however, I do recall one long and exhilarating "live" experience: Wimbledon (thank you, BBC). No change of headgear is required to hail Agatha Christie's *The Seven Dials Mystery* (London Weekend) as the ideal home-made toy for a Sunday evening, or *Brideshead Revisited* (Granada) as the perfect palliative for the rigours of a working day (failing which, BBC snooker palliates just as well). For contagious insanity, *Russell Harty at John Packer's Big Night* (BBC2) was unimprovable, as were the unsubtle laughs of *Not The Nine o'Clock News* (BBC2).

From under my culture-vulture hat I recall, inevitably, quite a lot from the *South Bank Show* (LWT), a far more dependable source of enlightenment than its rivals at the BBC, whence two programmes called *Snowdon on Camera* (BBC2) came like an unexpected bonus.

Since drama is supposedly the hard stuff of television culture I should now start rattling off a long list of creative triumphs, but actually the list is very short and includes neither the Bardathon nor *The History Man*. *Sons and Lovers* (BBC2), *The Caretaker*, *The Crucible* (both BBC1): these were magnificent, and so was the McCarty-Ormerod *John Keats* (BBC2), a daring experiment much derided in some quarters. But new plays? Well, Stewart Parker's *Iris in the Traffic, Ruby in the Rain* (BBC1 was very engaging, but now we're scraping the barrel.

No, the really thriving areas are documentaries and current affairs. I take my socially concerned hat off to *Panorama* (BBC1) for a plethora of successes, and to *Weekend World* (LWT) for its quiet persistence. A big hand for *Forty Minutes* (BBC2) as the documentary world's most promising newcomer, and a nod of anxious recognition to *The Eagle and the Bear* (YTV) and *The Defence of the US* (BBC1).

From a very varied crop, a number of single programmes stand out: *Heroes* (ATV, on Vietnam veterans), *Man Alive* on road safety (BBC2), *Prostitute I Am, Common I'm Not* (Thames), *One-Way Ticket to Hualumpong* (BBC2), *The Romany Trail* (BBC2), *Down and Out* (BBC1), *SS 1923-45* (Thames), *Joyce Grenfell 1910-1979* (BBC1), *The Englishwoman and The Horse* (BBC2). All of these deserved to win prizes, and some may yet.

3 /Dennis Hackett

People expect too much of television and too much is what they frequently get. If there is such a thing as a series to end all series, please God let someone find it this year or, failing that, let's have some ground rules: not more than six episodes of anything and not more than 60 minutes for any episode, otherwise we must all be provided with free video-recorders for our £46. I recommend this as a policy for the SDP to pursue.

I suppose there has to be an exception and I would make one for a dramatization as excellent as BBC1's *Great Expectations*, produced by Barry Letts, but only because it is good, is shown on Sunday and has children in mind. For the rest, no quarter. It's not that they always fail to command attention but because they make too many demands on lifestyle.

The year came in with a blockbuster from the BBC, Robert Kee's *Ireland*, 15 instalments with two opportunities to view each. It was worthy, earnest and thorough but, particularly in the early stages, un-visual, with all respect to Mr Kee who changed his jacket so frequently I trust the Inland Revenue will appreciate the circumstances when he puts in his expenses.

From then on it was a year of blockbusters — Southern's *The Wilderness Years*, Granada's *Brideshead*, BBC2's *The Borgias*, BBC1's *Fighter Pilot*. The last, produced by Colin Strong, exceeded my six-part limit by two but, as it's my rule, I shall overlook it because it took me by surprise.

I think it behoves a reviewer, once a year or thereabouts, to admit to the kind of programme he prefers to watch rather than has to watch. I lean towards current affairs and documentary.

Television is quite good at both. The BBC, of course, has more opportunity with two channels, but, fair's fair, it uses it well. BBC2 did excellently with Tristan Allsop's *Prisoners of Conscience* and Roger Mills's documentary series (26 of these but exempted from my blockbuster rule because each is self-contained) *40 Minutes*, which gave a lot of young producers a chance to show documentary has a future.

Granada are zealous, did their public duty admirably before the summit conference in Mexico with their three-part series, produced by Michael Ryan, *Rich World, Poor World*, and, in a contrasting area, David Drury's *Minter* enabled sport, as Mr Hill would say, to lift its game.

And the rubbish? Well there's too much to choose from. I would prefer not to be asked by John Braine what I thought about his *Stay With Me Till Morning*, or Angela Rippon about whether she should make another series like the one she did in autumn. As for Johnneeee Carson, could there be a better argument for import controls?

However, one shouldn't go out on a churlish note and, reaching for a moment of charm that startles the mind, I would accept a cassette of Dilys Breese's *The Mouse's Tale* in that marvellous but not blockbusting BBC series, *Wildlife on One*.

The year's radio/ David Wade

A neglected legacy

To look back over a year is a levelling experience: 1981 was the year in which we all jumped up and down over the report of the Radio Network Working Party. Where is it now? Later we jumped up and down some more in case the BBC should waste away for want of £50: when it received a paltry £46, scarcely a cry of doom went up. If events of such moment turn out so momentary, what of all the year's programmes, most of which come and go in an hour or less? Few now stand out from the crowd and of those, some do so for reasons their makers would as soon not hear about.

Of the year's high points, I remember Ken Gass's *Terror* with as much clarity and respect as anything. This impressionistic dramatized feature in a superb production by Richard Wortley brilliantly conjured up the world of the international terrorist and was at times as exciting as a thriller. Its memory is a pleasure, but it it is also a reproach. For years there has not been enough work so well concieved and executed for radio — a point driven home by those repeats last May of two of the late Charles Parker's "Radio Ballads".

Of course Parker's work, and much else of equal distinction, sprang out of circumstances peculiar to the time — for example, the coincidence of one talented and demanding man with the advent of the high quality portable tape recorder. You cannot recreate such circumstances, let alone set up others which might have the same reliably galvanizing effect; indeed I am not sure that that is necessary. As far as I heard it, a large part of last year's original drama and feature work (as of the years before) hardly began to employ the legacy which is already in radio's possession, to use as a matter of course the techniques which 20 or 30 years ago became part of the radio armoury.

This neglect applies even to Radio 3 — in fact, it is more noticeable there because we still expect innovation of the successor to the Third. I'm not sure that we're getting it to any extent: *Radio Theatre '81*, for instance, which absorbed a great deal of that network's drama time, contributed almost nothing to the art of writing radio plays. And it was only in rare programmes, like Desmond Briscoe's *The Poet in his Place*, that the art of fine documentary feature making on Radio 3 was kept alive.

I notice that during 1981 I have turned more to Radio 4, if not for innovation or any great displays of scintillating technique, then at least for competent, traditional programme-making, proclaiming under its new Controller a widening range of sympathy and interest.

I also notice that I listen with increasing respect to the documentary output of the local stations. Naturally, being in the main dependent on them for cassettes, I only hear their best and where I have direct access — to Capital, LBC and BBC Radio London — I'm not so consistently impressed. The first of these, though its Blitz commemoration *London Can Take It* was excellent, now seems more and more to sound a little like its own adverts, as if unsure whether an audience devoted to music will stay with anything else unless cajoled.

LBC and of course Radio London avoid the promotional tone, but I have not heard from the London locals anything to compare with Clyde's *Mount Up with Wings*, Metro's *The Hartley Colliery Disaster*, Swansea Sound's *A Nation in his Hand*. These and a number of others considerably narrow the gap between the locals and the networks for thoughtful, imaginative and technically competent construction of programmes which are part of the backbone of radio.

NEW RECORDS

Macheath and Lucy in Newgate — from a 1787 edition of *The Beggar's Opera*

John Higgins

Irresistible doxies

Gay : The Beggar's Opera. Sutherland/Te Kanawa/Morris/National Philharmonic/Bonynge. Decca D252D 2 (2 discs); ☐.
Ponchielli : La Gioconda. Caballe/Baltsa / Pavarotti / Milnes / Ghiaurov/National Philharmonic / Bartoletti. Decca D232D 3 (3 discs); ☐.
Donizetti : Maria de Rudenz. Ricciarelli / Cupido / Nucci / Fenice Orchestra/Inbal. CBS 79354 (3 discs).

Decca have beea quick to release their new *Beggar's Opera*, which was only recorded last March. To judge from the finished results those were highly enjoyable sessions. Richard Bonynge and his cast, which has the kind of lavishness associated with Karajan's "New Year's Eve" *Fledermaus* of some years back, were clearly out to have a good time.

And why not? Gay, alias the Beggar of the prologue and epilogue, had to entertain and he did so in part by filching the popular songs of his day, interleaving them with a few long-established favourites such as "Greensleeves", and turning the mixture to his own ends. Bonynge in his arrangement goes for quantity and jollity: he uses a large orchestra, throws in a number of operatic quotes, adds a touch of Joplin here and a twist of Sondheim there. It is more of a musical comedy than a ballad opera and is certainly not for purists, if indeed the purists are ever attracted to *The Beggar's Opera*.

The rest of us are likely to find the combination of Joan Sutherland and Kiri Te Kanawa as Macheath's two main doxies irresistible. Polly is unlikely to be sung more bewitchingly than she is here by Miss Te Kanawa. Dame Joan has great fun with Lucy's spoken dialogue, half Wapping and half Wogga Wogga. Collectors are likely to cherish the sound of the two wives scratching one another's eyes out, metaphorically speaking, in the shape of the rival queens of the Antipodes. And if that sounds a little like a Palace of Varieties announcement then it should come as no surprise to find the likes of Alfred Marks and Warren Mitchell in the cast.

James Morris, more bass than baritone, is a shade heavy for Macheath and his occasional weaknesses with the spoken word are shown up by singers who can handle dialogue as adeptly as Stafford Dean (Lockit), Ann Murray (Jenny) and Regina Resnik (Mrs Trapes). But all in all this is a most satisfying set, not least for the contribution of Bonynge and the National Philharmonic.

There has been no major production of Ponchielli's *La Gioconda* in London since before the war, but recordings come along at intervals of roughly a decade. And most of them have had something special to offer. RCA's version, one of the company's earliest opera sets on LP, showed Milanov in superb form. Callas in the Scala version, recently reissued by EMI, gave one of her finest performances on record despite a weak conductor and equally weak tenor.

In the face of this competition Decca had to assemble a powerful cast and they have achieved just that. The first act of *Gioconda*, complex and diffuse, is surely one of the reasons for its prolonged absence from the London repertoire. Not even Sherrill Milnes, admirably villainous as the spy Barnaba, can get it off the ground. But once out in the Venetian lagoon *Gioconda* becomes a different opera. Pavarotti, in much better voice than on some recent recordings, takes "Cielo e mar" reflectively and almost reticently. The title role is probably too weighty for Caballe now, but she attacks it fearlessly and there is an equally distinguished performance from Agnes Baltsa as Laura. The vocal weakness of the issue is the monotonous Alvise from Ghiaurov.

Bartoletti, a conductor too often overlooked by record companies for the Italian repertory, draws the right melodramatic approach from the National Philharmonic. The digital sound quality is top class.

Donizetti's *Maria de Rudenz* is virtually unknown territory. Katia Ricciarelli deserves a pat on the back for learning a role which she is unlikely to be called on to sing very often, the Fenice in Venice for having the courage to stage Donizetti's opera and CBS for taking out a crew to record it there.

Maria is pure gothick, a musical distillation of Monk Lewis. The poor lady of the title spends her time wandering through the corridors of the Castle of Rudenz in a brown cowl afer being abandoned for dead in some catacombs by a kidnapper with whom she has, alas, fallen hopelessly in love.

The performance has a shaky start: the orchestra thin under Eliahu Inbal, Leo Nucci bumpy on the baritone cavatina which once kept the opera's name in the concert repertory. But with Ricciarelli's appearance the opera takes on its true Donizettian flavour and the Act I trio, which the composer was to reuse in *Poliuto*, is mightily effective.

William Mann

Triumph out of tragedy

Tippett: King Priam. Palmer / Harper / Minton / Tear / Langridge / Bailey / Allen / London Sinfonietta and Choir / Atherton. Decca D 246D 3 (3 discs).
Mussorgsky: Salammbo. Shemchuk / Seleznev / Stone / Milan Radio / Pesko. CBS 79253 (2 discs).
Martinu: The Greek Passion. Field / Mitchinson / Tomlinson / Brno PO / Mackerras. Supraphon 1116 3611 / 2 (2 discs).
Mozart: Die Zauberflöte. Popp / Gruberova / Jerusalem/ Bailey / Brendel / Bracht / Bavarian Radio / Haitink. EMI SLS 5223 (4 discs); ☐.
Mozart: Die Zauberflöte. Cotrubas / Donat / Tappy / Boesch / Van Dam / Talvela / VPO / Levine. RCA RL 03728 (4 discs).

Michael Tippett's second opera, *King Priam*, was commissioned for the Coventry Festival of 1961, when the new cathedral was opened: it shared the place of honour there with Britten's *War Requiem*. *King Priam* is also about a great war, the Trojan War, a big tragic theme treated from the birth of Paris to the death of Priam. It was, from the first, more quickly intelligible than its predecessor, *The Midsummer Marriage*, since the basic material was known. The method of musical construction was original, blocks of thematic activity set against one another, always somewhat varied: Tippett carried it into some later works, such as the second piano sonata.

A revival of *Priam* at Covent Garden in 1975 made new converts: it was conducted with flair and atmosphere by David Atherton, who in 1980 put on his London Sinfonietta hat and conducted a live performance on South Bank, afterwards recording it, as shown here. It made a welcome triumph which the new Decca set completes.

From the original production I remember vividly Achilles's war-cry at the end of Act II, a fearsome surprise; Robert Tear sings it strongly, balanced too closely — he should sound as if some hundred yards away on a fortress, not right here, and his yelping is not so much that of a dog scenting a rabbit as a dog caught in a snare.

Tear is fine, with Norman Bailey, in the scene where Priam visits Achilles's tent to beg for the body of Hector — Thomas Allen in this cast, and perfectly ideal as the bully-boy. Bailey, ENO's Wotan, wears Troy's crown with easy authority, and the same nagging doubts. For Tippett the opera is about the difficulty of decision-making: when you have chosen, the outcome may not be what you expected.

The women on this set are ideal, Heather Harper, Felicity Palmer, Yvonne Minton in the judgment of Paris — who recognizes the competing goddesses as likenesses of his mother, sister in law and sweetheart, so chooses the last, and starts the Trojan War. *King Priam* is a great, thrilling opera. It should be in current repertory all the time, but now, at least, we have this splendid digital record to get us ready for the next production — perhaps in Scotland?

Last year was the centenary of Mussorgky's premature death. In most places it was shamefully under-celebrated, but Milan did the occasion with fervour. One rediscovery was the torso of an early opera on Flaubert's *Salammbo*, an oriental subject full of religion and cruelty, on the lines of Bizet's *Pearl Fishers* and Delibes's *Lakme*. The remains, reverently reconstructed by Zoltan Pesko, were performed on Italian radio, and now appear on records, conducted by him. *Salammbo* is sung in Russian, not by stars, but the point is a Mussorgsky opera unknown to most people who adore *Boris Godunov*. Here it is, fascinating, quite well sung (some wobbling), very well played, a substantial fragment of a music-drama that never arrived.

Nikos Kazantsabis's book *Christ Recrucified* puts the Oberammergau Passion play into a Greek village, and shows how the saintliness enjoined on the local cast can misfire. I read it in the summer of 1966, and longed to turn it into an opera, but I had been forestalled by Martinu, whose treatment was first staged in 1961, at Zurich in German, after the composer's death. The composer made his text in English, following the translation by Jonathan Griffin. When Welsh National Opera staged it earlier this year, they used that English version, though a few wrong stresses are involved.

The WNO performance, under Sir Charles Mackerras, was taken to Brno to be recorded with their orchestra. It is an impressive set — a wonderful orchestra, a strong cast, galvanized by John Mitchinsons's Manolios, careful and clear recording.

The two new *Magic Flute* recordings come from Munich and Salzburg. As modern records, both are engineered with maximum expertise, both have strong casts, and approach the opera quite differently. Haitink's is, in a word, reverential, Papageno viewed through the eyes of Sarastro, whereas Levine does the opposite, and makes the Bird-catcher almost the protagonist.

Their casts are both strong, but everywhere I warm to the zest and fervour, and the lively dialogue, of the Salzburg version, brilliantly timed and weighted. Most of my colleagues prefer the Munich/Haitink set. I definitely recommend the Salzburg one, as anybody who enjoys German spoken dialogue, and the vivacity of the music in *Zauberflöte*, is liable to do. It is a real *Zauberflöte*, as against Haitink's semblance of earnest oratorio.

Paul Griffiths

Music of the ages

Stockhausen: Der Jahreslauf. Ensemble/Stockhausen. DG 2531 358.
Knussen: Symphony No 3; Ophelia Dances/Bainbridge: Viola Concerto. Trampler/ Philharmonia/London Sinfonietta/Tilson Thomas. Unicorn RHD 400.
Maw: The Voice of Love; La vita nuova. Sarah Walker/Vignoles/Christie/Nash/Friend. Chandos ABR 1037.

As one year turns into another, so appropriately arrives Stockhausen's *Der Jahreslauf*, music for the wheeling of the millenia, centuries, decades and years. The piece was written in 1977 to a Japanese commission for something involving traditional dancers and the instrumentalists of the Imperial Gagaku Ensemble, a commission Stockhausen was well placed to fulfil, since for 20 years his music had been fertilized by Japanese influences. However, the version recorded here uses European instruments — harmoniums, for instance, instead of the shos, or bamboo mouth organs, that sustain the chordal haze of the millenia — and that is a pity when the music is evidently so well conceived for the Japanese ensemble.

What one also misses on this record, of course, is the visual aspect of the ceremony, but enough of the atmosphere comes through. No doubt thanks to its theme, the work moves forward inexorably and also insistently, the harmoniums trawling slowly through time in the background while the foreground is occupied sometimes by the piccolos of the centuries, sometimes by the soprano saxophones of the decades, and sometimes — notably for a long virtuoso passage gathering into climax — by the duo of harpsichord and guitar that represent the faster passing years.

Der Jahreslauf was the first scene Stockhausen completed for his week-long mystery *Licht*, of which it will form part of the Tuesday performance. It is also the first segment of the heptalogy to appear on record, and gives one renewed hope for the huge undertaking on which its composer is embarked. Certainly it should be heard by anyone with any concern for music today.

The other records on my list are less essential, but heartening, showing three English composers alike only in the quality and precision of their imaginations. Oliver Knussen's third symphony, heard at the 1979 Proms, is a rushing quarter-hour filled with exhilarating treats for the senses, an exciting display of this composer's virtuosity and of his mid-Atlantic accent: Carter and Copland figure among the grandfathers. Simon Bainbridge, though an exact contemporary of Knussen (both will be 30 in 1982), thinks in his Viola Concerto more slowly, and with more dragging weight, the music looking back at itself as it goes, not bounding into the future. And, as in the Stockhausen work, the feel of Japanese music is explored, though in a wholly European style.

The Maw disc presents quite as great a contrast as the Knussen-Bainbridge. On one side comes a song cycle from the Sixties, *The Voice of Love*, which is favoured with beautiful singing by Sarah Walker but needs quite a few suspensions of disbelief. And on the other we have the wholly lovely *La vita nuova*, also a discovery of the 1979 Proms, a work of abundant vitality and richness of feeling setting Italian renaissance poetry for soprano (Nan Christie) and ensemble.

Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Mediterranean sun/John Carter

Holidays that cost less than last year's





The travel trade's annual sales barrage is now being aimed at us, the object being to persuade us that a holiday in the coming summer is something we cannot do without, indeed that the bargains are so splendid that we would be foolish not to take advantage of them.

This being the travel trade, hard facts are difficult to find, and in any case the booking season is hardly under way, but it is likely that slightly fewer package holidays will be sold than last summer (4.15 million compared with 4.37 million, according to one source) and that we shall book those holidays later. The late booking trend has established itself in many cases because potential travellers wait in hope of discounts and in others because they are unwilling to commit themselves at a time of general economic uncertainty.

Which is why a trend in the brochures is to tackle what the trade sees as a problem, and encourage early booking by, for example, the promise of no subsequent surcharges. Many operators are doing this, from the direct-sell Travel Club of Upminster to giants like Horizon, although the latter points out that it was the only one of the "big six" operators to avoid surcharging throughout the 1981 season.

As another incentive Horizon pledges that it will not discount on its brochure prices. Other companies, like Silvair, encourage early bookings by asking only £5 deposit instead of the normal £25 on any holiday booked before the end of this month.

The main incentive, however, is that many holidays are offered at less cost than their 1981 equivalents or with price increases below the level of inflation, making them cheaper in real terms. Cosmos says that increases for European destinations have been held on average to 2 per cent, with 145,000 holidays actually cheaper than last summer.

Looking to the Mediterranean — the world's most important tourist destination, visited by 100 million each year — there are signs that the Spanish resorts are likely to regain their position of popularity, eroded recently by the attractions of Greece and the availability of cheaper holidays to the United States, and that Italy is once more being favoured by Britons, especially those on fly/drive holidays.

Many holidays to Spain are cheaper than their 1981 equivalents. From the Thomson brochure a 14-night deal to the hotels Los Mirlos and Tordos at Palma Nova, Majorca, is being offered at £164 instead of £197. And families who book into these "sister" hotels can also take advantage of special discounts for children — 50 per cent in April, May, June and October without sharing accommodation.

That particular Thomson offer is based on flights from Luton, but the company flies from 17 United Kingdom airports; major operators generally have increased the choice of destinations available from the provinces.

Another example of a holiday cheaper than its 1981 equivalent is a fortnight to those same Majorcan hotels from Newcastle at £190 instead of £207, and another from Glasgow to the Santa Eulalja apartments on the Costa Dorada at £140 instead of £160.

Though the Balearic islands and the coastal resorts of mainland Spain are likely to receive the greater portion of British holidaymakers, there are some attractive fly/drive deals. OTA/Mundi Color, for example, offers tours of Castille and Andalucia which will probably appeal to people seeking "traditional" Spain.

The travel trade's recent Greek experiences have been reasonably happy, although there has been a fuss about holidaymakers who take advantage of cheap charter seats without having the necessary accommodation. And the development of Halkidiki as the fashionable destination is not proving as easy as some operators thought it would be.

The islands continue to attract, with Corfu being the one chosen by many taking their first Greek holiday. Olympic offers two weeks, from £158, to Kavos, a part of Corfu that has lately been favoured by the younger end of the package holiday market.

Crete is the other island that expects to do particularly well in 1982. Thomson, having increased its Greek programme by 24 per cent, is flying to Chania in Western Crete as well as to Heraklion. It features Greek destinations heavily in its "Villas, Apartments and Tavernas" brochure — for instance, two weeks on Aegina from £179, two weeks to Aghios Nikolaos, Crete, from £147 and two weeks to Lindos, Rhodes, from around £200.

Olympic is offering many lower-priced holidays than in 1981. Other incentives are free holidays for children, special deals for single travellers (no hotel supplements) and an emphasis on the advantages of accommodation-only holidays.

A fair selection of Italian holidays is available in most general brochures and from specialists such as CIT. There is a certain amount of caution among operators about Italy's chances of doing well in holiday terms, because of what one of them diplomatically called "the political and social uncertainties" (by which I think he meant the activities of the Red Brigades and urban bag-snatchers).

However, Italy does offer some competitively priced holidays, among which are two weeks to the Hotel Caravelle at Lido di Jesolo for £275 (£306 in 1981), two weeks to the Dolomiti on Lake Garda for £239 (£278) and two weeks to the Parco del Sole, Sorrento, for £215 (£239), all from Horizon.

In addition to its hefty main brochure, CIT has produced a special programme of self-catering deals, the most attractive of which seem to be in rural properties in Tuscany. These can be had as complete package holidays, including the return flights to Pisa and a self-drive car, or as accommodation-only deals for those who prefer to take their own car all the way from Britain.

Greece, Spain and Italy are attractive propositions because costs at the resorts are not prohibitive. The Mediterranean coast of France compares badly for costs; some operators claim it attracts British visitors for its "social" value, although whose who boast about having taken their holidays there often neglect to mention that they stayed on a camp site. So popular has camping become that several companies now offer tents erected, equipped and available for those who drive themselves down, or who travel by coach to the coast.

Yugoslavia is the travel trade's Mediterranean "sleeper". During a difficult 1981 it attracted more visitors than had been expected. Yugotours, the specialist operator, actually had to rustle up several thousand extra aircraft seats to meet the demand. This summer sees that company's Silver Jubilee and brand-new holidays to Bozava on the island of Dugi Otok — two weeks from £148 — to Vela Luka and Lumbarda on the island of Korcula — two weeks from £166 — and to Zadar, some 90 miles north of Split — two weeks from £168.

Other points from the 1982 brochures: Exchange Travel clients to Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus get discount cards which save them up to 10 per cent in shops, restaurants, hairdressers and nightclubs. Like Horizon, Exchange pledges not to reduce its prices for late bookers. Laker Holidays — with a staggering 52 per cent increase in capacity — offers free and special-rate hire cars in mainland Spain and the Balearic islands, and 12,000 free holidays for children under 12.

Ellerman Sunflight is offering holidays to Cyprus for the first time direct from Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow — the first time Scottish travellers have been able to fly to Cyprus direct. Prices start at £244. Global offers high summer reductions of at least 40 per cent for children on self-catering holidays, and a range of free or reduced price facilities in all resorts.

The Sovereign brochure features for the first time direct flights from Birmingham, special "singles" holidays to 25 hotels in 18 resorts, and a new "Payway" travel credit scheme. The flights from Birmingham and the credit scheme also appear in the Enterprise programme.

Battling across Iberia/Latest holiday discounts/Striking a blow for skis

Battlefields/Bernard Cornwell

In Wellington's footsteps

European battlefields of the two world wars have become part of the tourist trail, complete with museums, guides, memorials and souvenirs. In this article Bernard Cornwell, whose Richard Sharpe novels follow their fictional hero through the battles of the Peninsular War, visited other less regimented battlefields.

On August 27, 1810, the French army besieging the Portuguese fortress of Almeida fired a few ranging shots. No one who survived the next five minutes would ever forget them.

Almeida's cathedral crypt was being used to store the defenders' gunpowder and, somehow, a French shell set off a chain of explosions that ended in the makeshift magazine. The final explosion destroyed the cathedral, the medieval castle next door, and some 500 houses. The garrison, commanded by British officers, lost 500 men and was forced to surrender.

The loss of Almeida hardly ranks with Salamanca, Vittoria, or the other great engagements of the Peninsular War, yet I found the town to be the most evocative of all the battle sites I visited last summer.



The remains of the castle and moat at Almeida. The cathedral was where the present water tower stands.

Almeida never recovered from the explosion. Today's visitor will find the granite blocks of the castle lying where they fell, a graveyard and water tower where once the cathedral stood, the whole hilltop still a wasteland. The town is now a village, shrunken in the middle of its huge defences, by-passed even by the main road to Spain that once made it important.

I was there on business of a sort, engaged in what my tax form will legitimately describe as research. Yet following in Wellington's footsteps also proved a fascinating holiday.

The purist might insist on starting in Lisbon and taking the battle sites in strict order, but my time was too limited so I swung in a wide circle from Madrid. South-west first, through Talavera, which proved to be the most disappointing battlefield because the most changed, and on to Badajoz in the Estremadura, Spain's poorest province. Already I was becoming aware of the advantage of not choosing an itinerary, but letting history dictate it, because I was seeing things that I had never found in Spain before; the straw huts of nomadic swineherds, the magnificent Roman bridges of the Tagus, and the enforced pleasures of village restaurants where tourists are rare and therefore to be indulged.

I was not looking forward to Badajoz. I had heard it described as gloomy, sour, a town to be avoided, but, armed with the knowledge of the fearful events of April 6, 1812, I found it fascinating. The breaches in the forbidding walls, where so many of Wellington's men died, are bricked up, and the ditch, where next morning the survivors saw a heap of steaming dead, is now a municipal garden. The castle where Picton's men performed the impossible in a night of horror is hardly changed, and there was satisfaction in drinking a midnight toast to their memory on the very rampart where they first gained a foothold. No bureaucratic notices here forbidding visitors after five o'clock.

Across the river, unsignposted, I found the San Christobal fortress and, except for its barracks, it was in perfect repair. The glacis, ditch, bastions and embrasures looked as if the last remnants of the French garrison had just marched out to surrender.

From Badajoz I drove north, through the spectacular border country, to Ciudad Rodrigo where a church tower inside the walls still bears the marks of British cannon balls. From there it was a brief journey to Fuentes d'Onoro where Wellington's infantry fought hand to hand against the French in the narrow, unchanged streets, and then I drove 30 minutes north to Almeida, forlorn in its vast walls.

My last stop was Salamanca, the least changed battlefield, where I walked a great sweep of country beneath the hawks where Wellington destroyed 40,000 Frenchmen in 40 minutes. I spent my days on the battlefield and the evenings in Salamanca's magnificent Great Plaza; one of Spain's architectural marvels.

One companion is absolutely essential — a good book on the Peninsular War, with maps. I would recommend Elizabeth Longford's *Wellington, the Years of the Sword*, Michael Glover's *The Peninsular War* or Jac Weller's *Wellington in the Peninsula*. The battlefields are far more coherent than the fields of the two world wars, and it takes only a little imagination to clothe them in infantry, cavalry and artillery.

In Almeida, Elvas and other places, nothing has changed since Wellington's battalions marched through the great gates, and none of the battlefields have suffered the sacrilege that has destroyed the ridge at Waterloo. Most of the battlefields are marked only by a decaying and remote obelisk which usually can be reached only by a stiff walk (good shoes!), but they are in beautiful countryside, solitary and peaceful, their ghosts long laid to rest.

Spain and Portugal are still the travel bargains of Europe; a man can live like a colonel on a corporal's pay (with the *Michelin Red Guide* as standing orders).

Skiing/Harold Evans

Equal rights for short skiers

Too many people who have influence on skiing have some kind of sexual hang-up They regard anything which makes it easier as effeminate. The greatest symbol of all is the length of the ski. There happens to be a revolutionary new ski which will transform the holidays of hundreds and thousands of people if they try it. But the ski happens to be *short*. And the idea that anybody can ski well on short ski is an assault on the manhood of guides and instructors throughout the Alps, and numerous shopkeepers too.

The ski is an American invention, with the trade name Scorpian, and I wrote favourably about it in *The Sunday Times* in September 1980. About a thousand people took Scorpians to the Alps last winter and they have given the ski a remarkable endorsement. But almost everyone tells the same story. The natives are hostile. Lord Shackleton reported back: "One snag which with a little willpower can be overcome was the dislike — indeed the distaste which amounted to contempt — of certain guides who were inclined to dismiss them. When one of the guides found that I could manage them perfectly well, he dismissed the Scorpians saying that I could ski perfectly well and did not need the Scorpians."

Gina Hathorn and Divina Galica, who can leave most men standing on the slopes, are marketing the Scorpian with engaging conviction and are rightly vexed with the Austrians and Swiss who have been particularly snooty to Scorpian skiers. It is exactly the same pattern, in fact, as in 1974 when Brian Jackman, Mark Ottaway and I wrote *We Learned to Ski* and criticized the practice of putting beginners on a ski as long as a hand raised over the head. There was outrage from various ski establishments (not, it must be said, the Ski Club of Great Britain).

That has all changed now. Compacts are everywhere. But it has to be understood that the Scorpian is not a development of that trend, and it is not a short learning ski similar to that used in the French ski-evolutif and the American graduated length schools where after a short time on a 100cm ski the beginner graduates to a conventional 160-190cm. The Scorpian is a broad 106cm ski that is designed for all classes, beginner to advanced, and all sizes of skier. Side wall and the bottom have positive carving arcs so that the Scorpian turns fast and easily. It does not, it is true, go quite so fast on a schuss and at first you worry when the tips wander. But my experience and most of the testimony I have received is that this can be controlled — Divina Galica leans back in a fast schuss — and the Scorpian bites surprisingly satisfactorily on ice.

The real fun, of course, is in the ease of turning. Alastair Best says he began looking for giant moguls, narrow paths and gun barrels which he'd always funked. Veronica Behr began skiing enjoyably again at 42 after an interval of 25 years. Lord Shackleton says: "In my seventieth year and overweight I found I was skiing better than at any time in my whole life".

I would say that the Scorpian is a must for older people, the shorter length reducing the risk of injury, and for stalled intermediates. But it is not limited to them. Tom Williams, director of Aspen Highlands, Colorado, writes: "Scorpian is the best ski available for probably 70 per cent of all skiers. For intermediates there is no better way to master the moguls. For experts, like myself, the ski opens up new areas of skiing challenge."

I hope more people will try Scorpians this year because I am saddened as I was in the early 70's by the numbers who are discouraged by conventional methods and equipment from enjoying the thrills and beauties of a skiing holiday.

Built for ease, the positive carving arc of Scorpian skis, shown above in elevation and plan form, is a revolutionary design feature. Conventional skis (lower diagram) have negative arcs.

If you want to ski Scorpian
Thomas Cook have three Scorpians in each of their 15 resorts. Head office 499 4000. Buying: £79 from Harrods, Lillywhites, Pindisports, Sun and Snow in London. For stockists elsewhere a leaflet can be obtained from Scorpian Ski Co, Mottisfont, Romsey. Hampshire 477019 ASR. Harold Evans, c/o *The Times*, will be interested to hear any experiences, favourable or otherwise, of Scorpian skiers.

Latest holiday discounts

Silvair is offering £25 off all its January holidays in Majorca and on the Costa del Sol. This means a starting price of £64 for a one-week holiday in a self-catering apartment in Majorca, and £74 for a similar holiday on the Costa del Sol. The £25 discounts apply to one and two-week holidays and to bed and breakfast and half board hotel holidays.

Thomas Cook is offering £30 off its one and two-week self-catering holidays in Lanzarote beginning on January 28 with flights from Manchester. It is also cutting prices on holidays in Egypt booked before the end of February. The offer of up to £50 off Nile cruises and £25 off all other holidays in Egypt applies to departures from May 2 to September 30.

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Saving	Conditions
SKIING					
Val D'Isere, France	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£20/40	Jan 9 & 16
Meribel, France	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£40/50	Jan 9 & 16
Courchevel, France	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£30/45	Jan 9 & 16
Verbier, Switzerland	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£159/239	£20/30	Jan 9 & 16
Courchevel	7 f/b	Ski West	£139	£90	Jan 9
Verbier	7 f/b	Ski West	£139	£66	Jan 9
Verbier	14 f/b	Ski West	£189	£106	Jan 16
Zermatt, Switzerland	7 s/c	Ski West	£125	£60	Jan 9
Zermatt	7 s/c	Ski West	£125	£30	Jan 16
Meribel	7 s/c	Ski West	£110	£54	Jan 9
WINTER SUN					
Tunisia	7/14 f/b	Enterprise	£80/99	£45/65	Jan 8, 15, 22, 29 & Feb 5
Malta	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£126/157	£30/45	Jan 14, 21, 28, Feb 4 & 11
Malta	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£138/169	£30/45	Jan 14, 21, 28, Feb 4 & 11 Manchester
Algarve	7/14 h/b	Enterprise	£93/124	£40/60	Jan 10, 17, 24, 31, & Feb 7
Portugal	7/14 h/b	Sovereign	£150/250	£28/27	Jan 17 & 24
Majorca	7/14 h/b	Sovereign	£120/210	£33/38	Jan 16, 23 & 30
Malta	7 h/b	Portland*	£95	£45	Jan 8, Luton
Tunisia	7 f/b	Portland	£99	£36	Jan 9
Majorca	7/14 f/b	Portland	£85/109	£28/29	Jan 9
Costa Blanca	7 h/b	Portland	£75	£31	Jan 10
Tenerife	7 h/b	Portland	£135	£20	Jan 12
Malta	15 s/c	Tjaereborg*	£89	£84	Jan 16
Gran Canary	8 b & b	Tjaereborg	£149	£19	Jan 15, Manchester

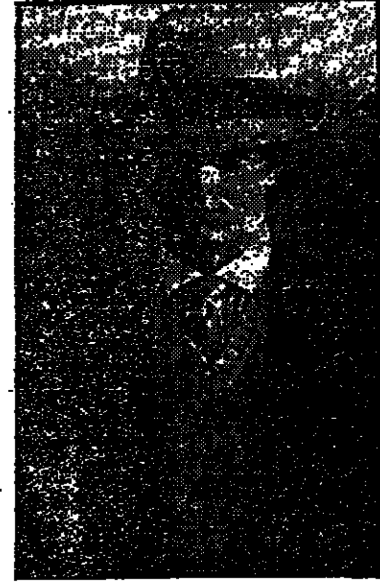
Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices.
*May only be booked directly. Portland 01-388 5111, Tjaereborg 01-499 8676 and 061-236 9511.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing



Above: Italian Argyle slipover with discreet single row of Lurex in the diamond pattern, £13 (reduced from £25) and French Connection angora and lambswool sweater in white with patterned collar, £18 (£26) both in the Harvey Nichols' sale, from January 7. **Right:** Navy wool blazer, all sizes, £99 (£195), Cashmere V-neck sweater, £49 (£65), silk tie, £8 (£15) all in Dunhill's sale from January 8.

Illustration by Susan McKinley



Furnishing fabrics: Printed cottons, discontinued designs (including Triad) £2.95 metre (£5.25), glazed cotton chintz, slightly imperfect, £2.15 metre (£7.70), discontinued wallpapers (including Triad) £1.99 roll (£2.99), Sandersons; 25,000 metres Bakers cotton prints £4 metre (£8.60-£11.15), moire £6 metre (£12), Harrods; special purchase dralons, cotton velvets and tapestries all at £3.95 yard, Civil Service Stores.

Furniture & carpets: 20 per cent off all orders on Parker Knoll and Bridgecraft, 25 per cent off all orders on Collins & Hayes, half price director's folding chairs £9 (£18) and selected barbecues, eg, Sizzler BBQ £32 (£64), Harrods; single headboards £99 (£139) and mirrors £69 (£99) in the decorated pine range, Persian Qum rugs 8ft 6in x 5ft 6in £950 (£1,900) and washed Chinese rugs 6ft x 3ft £59 (£118) and all other carpets reduced by 15 per cent, all Harvey Nichols.

295 Chester Barrie wool suits £150 (£270), 2,000 Pringle and McGeorge cashmere crew and V-neck sweaters £49 (£75) or £135 for three, all Harrods; Italian wool suits £119 (£185), three-quarter leather jackets £195 (£295), Christian Dior shirts £17.95 (£28.50), all Harvey Nichols; wool navy blazers, single or double breasted, £99 (£195), cashmere jackets £149 (£400), cashmere knitwear £49 (£65 to £97) or three for £135, all Dunhill.

Sport: Men and women's Luhta ski jackets £24.95 (£39.95), assorted salopettes £17.95, (£23.95), Luhla ski suits £39.95), (£55.95), Slazenger Challenge rackets £14.50, (£34.50), Sondica squash rackets £3.95, (£7.50), Bronty full and half golf sets for men £115 (£171) and £61 (£86), all Lillywhites; 1,500 dozen Dunlop and Slazenger tennis balls (1981) half price, box of six £2.79 (£5.40), Harrods.

Guide to London sales starting from Monday:

January 4: Descamps, 197 Sloane Street, SW1; Nice Irma's, 46 Goodge Street, W1; Sanderson, 52 Berners Street, W1.
January 5: Civil Service Store, Strand, WC2.
January 7: Lillywhites, Piccadilly, W1; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.
January 8: Danish House, 16 Sloane Street, SW1; Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; Laura Ashley shops.
January 11: Loewe, 25 Old Bond Street, W1; The White House, 51-52 New Bond Street, W1.
January 14: Crispins, 5 Chiltern Street, W1; Long Tall Sally, 21 Chiltern Street, W1.
January 16: Gucci, 27 Old Bond Street, W1; David Mellor, 4 Sloane Square, SW1, 26 James Street, Covent Garden and 66 King Street, Manchester.

How to beat the bargain race cheats

You have six days to get into training for the major bargain bonanza of the season. The first day of the Harrods sale is no place for the faint-hearted. Regulation. bargain-hunters' battledress this season is studded black leather to frighten the competition, climbing boots for putting them in where it counts, plus an army surplus coat — this on the principle that anything you have to take off because of the heat will instantly be marked down to twice what you paid for it and borne away in triumph by a seasoned campaigner.

Not, of course, that Harrods have anything but *bona fide* reductions — unlike some unscrupulous shopkeepers who try to get round the trading regulations by putting an article on sale in an outlying branch at an inflated price in order to call it a sales bargain when they bring it down to the normal price the statutory 28 days later.

The bargain offers legislation is extremely confusing from the point of view of both the shopper and the small trader — in certain sections the shopkeeper is banned from making comparisons with a recommended retail price.

These include beds, electrical domestic appliances, consumer electronic appliances, carpets and furniture. In all other categories of goods the trader can say "20% off RRP" — jewelry, for instance, causes a great deal of heartache, with wild claims of huge fictional discounts being made.

The other confusion arises from the ban on vague price comparisons — "*our prices so much*, prices elsewhere so much more", but traders have got round that one by making claims about "price now, so much, price in future too much." The Director of Fair Trading, Gordon Borrie, has made recommendations to the minister, Sally Oppenheim, for changes in the Bargain Offers Order — meanwhile your own best protection is a knowledge of the going rates.

Above: Spode jug with twist handle in blue Gloucester design, 6in high, £8.10 (£16.25) *in Harvey Nichols' sale.*

Left: Cut crystal wine glasses by St Louis, wine £17.40 (£26.15), champagne flute £18.65 (£28) in *Harrods' sale.*

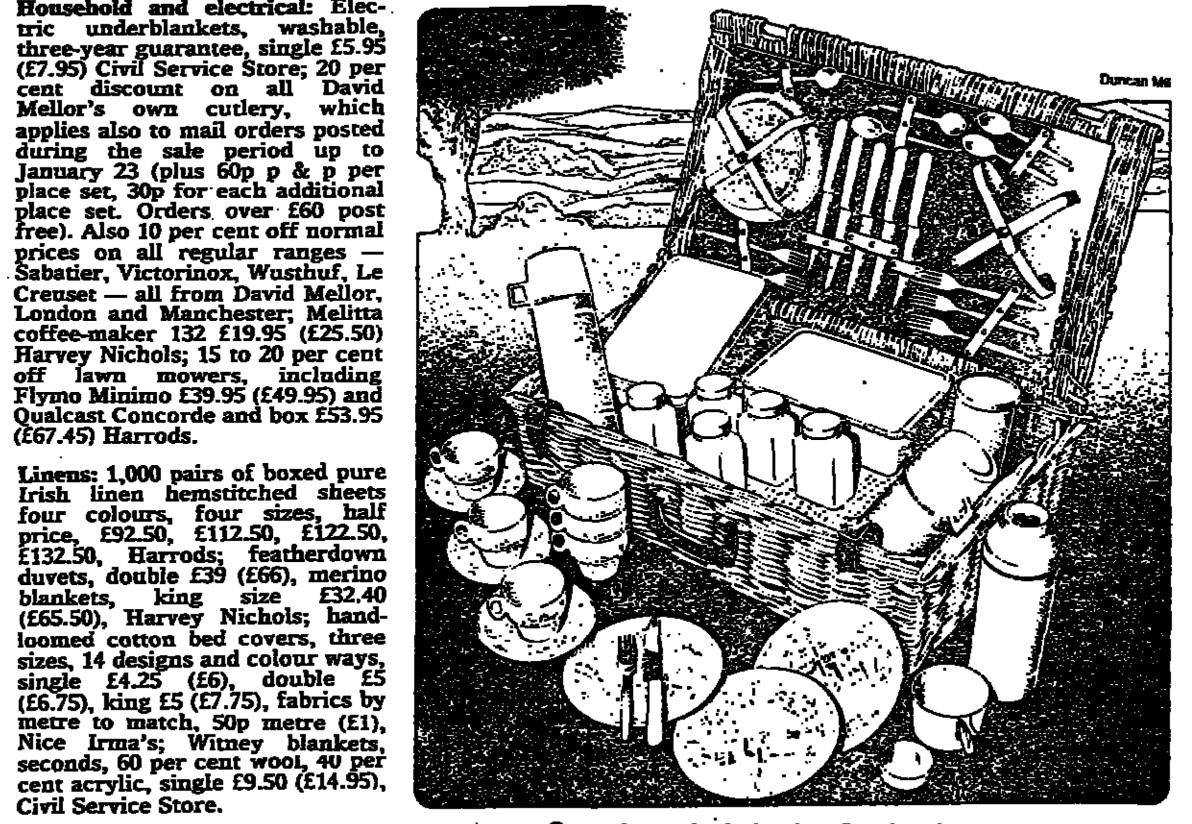
Here is instalment two of the best buys in the remaining major London sales:

Fashion: Kir leather gloves £10.50 (£20), Johnsons cashmere stoles £50 (£75), Dior one size tights 69p (99p), assorted Enny handbags, less 25 per cent, Ann Klein silk shirts £44 (£88), Cacharel classic cream blouse £21 (£31), Liz Claiborne cord trousers and velour tops £14 each (£28), all Harvey Nichols; 15 to 50 per cent off all long fitting shoes — 7s to 11s, Crispins, London and Manchester. For women over 5ft 8in, special purchase Woolblendmark double-breasted trench coats in camel, red, black and air force, £39.95, three-quarter jacket in cream or black, £33.95, Long Tall Sally, London, Manchester and Bath.

Household and electrical: Electric underblankets, washable, three-year guarantee, single £5.95 (£7.95) Civil Service Store; 20 per cent discount on all David Mellor's own cutlery, which applies also to mail orders posted during the sale period up to January 23 (plus 60p p & p per place set, 30p for each additional place set. Orders over £60 post free). Also 10 per cent off normal prices on all regular ranges — Sabatier, Victorinox, Wusthuf, Le Creuset — all from David Mellor, London and Manchester; Melitta coffee-maker 132 £19.95 (£25.50) Harvey Nichols; 15 to 20 per cent off lawn mowers, including Flymo Minimo £39.95 (£49.95) and Qualcast Concorde and box £53.95 (£67.45) Harrods.

Linens: 1,000 pairs of boxed pure Irish linen hemstitched sheets four colours, four sizes, half price, £92.50, £112.50, £122.50, £132.50, Harrods; featherdown duvets, double £39 (£66), merino blankets, king size £32.40 (£65.50), Harvey Nichols; hand-loomed cotton bed covers, three sizes, 14 designs and colour ways, single £4.25 (£6), double £5 (£6.75), king £5 (£7.75), fabrics by metre to match, 50p metre (£1), Nice Irma's; Witney blankets, seconds, 60 per cent wool, 40 per cent acrylic, single £9.50 (£14.95), Civil Service Store.

Menswear: 290 cashmere overcoats £110 (£220), 165 Aquascutum wool overcoats £85 (£125),



Duncan Mil

Capacious picnic basket fitted with three vacuum flasks and plates and cutlery for six, £49.95 from £98 in Harrods' sale starting January 8.

Dinner is a telephone call away

The first Shoparound of the New Year introduces the first of a series of shopping guides to speciality goods and services available in all parts of the country.

We begin with some party catering recommendations tried and tested by The Times consumers affairs editor, Robin Young. Next month we shall offer a guide to getting things mended — from china to chairs. Recommendations from readers who have been satisfied with local shops and craftsmen will be welcomed. Please include telephone numbers.

We should like this guide to be as comprehensive and as countrywide as possible. If you have ideas about services you would like — or moans about goods or services you can no longer find — please write to Shopping Guide, Room 116, The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Some people are filled with horror if they are ever required to cook for more than two. Others will have become thoroughly fed up with cooking over Christmas. Here, for hostesses whose New Year resolution is that in future they will leave it to others to cater for their parties, is a guide to some of the best surrogate cooks on hand.

The Coookshop, 16 Cale Street, Chelsea, London, SW3. (01-589 8388). *Lavinia Janson-Smith has* been running the business for a decade and is now an expert at letting it appear that you have done it all yourself. Providing an old-fashioned, independent service, she will cook whatever you want, and price the order individually. There is no price list but, as a price guide, a plate of cocktail canapes is £2 a dozen, steak and kidney pie £1.30 a head, roast duck in black cherry sauce £1.80 a head. Take your own dishes (this really helps to create the illusion you have done it all yourself) and she will despatch them, filled, in a taxi to anywhere in the Greater London area.

Farnley Shop, Farnley Lane, Otley, West Yorkshire. Otley (0943) 466348. Alan Porter and his partner cook in bakers' ovens and "will do whatever you want". They sell frozen meals, casseroled dishes ready to heat, and will prepare to order. An 8 lb salmon dressed overall would be about £30, game pie for 12 about £10, and 8 lb sirloin roast £14.50. Deliveries are free in the area between the shops at Farnley and Wetherby.



Gourmet Hostess Foods Ltd, Waterside Farm, Stodday, Lancashire. Lancaster (0524) 66897. Peter Dodd's firm specializes in game, poultry, luxury frozen foods and cooked dishes supplied by mail order. The filling for a freezer, or ready-to-reheat dinner party, can be delivered to your nearest railway station the day after you order it. Reductions for prepaid orders over £50.

Hampers, 69a High Street, Blakeney, Norfolk. Cley (0263) 740801. Perhaps the very best of places where Cordon Bleu cooks sell their home produce. Sophie Norwak's standards are high, and prices surprisingly low — pizzas and quiches about 30p a slice. A buffet for a children's party can be arranged for as little as £1 a head. Raised pies, meringues and truffles are among the recommended specialities.

Here is Food, 26 The Pavement, Clapham Common, London SW4. 01-622 6818. Pamela Price, trained Cordon Bleu, runs both shop and outside catering organization, offering a wide variety of home-cooked dishes ready to reheat or to be eaten cold. Smaller parties are catered for on a pick-up-and-take-away basis — chicken dishes around £2.75 a portion, pheasant in apple and calvados £3.75 to £4.50, salmon pie with ginger and currants — "sounds strange but is absolutely delicious", she says — £5. Large parties with everything provided, including cutlery and dishes, are on a distance-no-object basis — Wales is the furthest afield so far. A brochure is available.

Kimpton Kitchen, Vann Road, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey. Haslemere (0428) 52043. David and Elizabeth Gillespie and their Cordon Bleu cooks are so famous for their hampers for Glyndebourne and Goodwood that they now win catering contracts from the smartest London addresses. They will cater anywhere from the capital to the south coast, up to 50 miles east or west of Haslemere. Basic buffets £5 to £10 a head.

C. Lidgate, 10 Holland Park Avenue, London, W11. 01-727 8243. A family business now in the hands of the fourth generation, old-fashioned and courteous. There are 50 cooked meats in the shop and a full-time team of four cooks upstairs to offer set menus or "anything you like to choose". Mixed meats with salads, £2 a head: beef Wellington for a dinner party, £9-£10. Daily deliveries almost anywhere in London, and they will attend functions up to 100 miles away. They like doing barbecues.

Number 26, 26 Belvedere, Lansdown, Bath, Avon. Bath (0225) 315177. Mr and Mrs David Bates do not run a catering service, but will cook anything you like to order for collection. Quiches (£2.80 to £3.50 for two pounders), hand-made meat pies, home-made cakes, fruit pies, tarts and sweets are specialities.

Masterly buys

Take a breather from the bargain brouhaha in Harrods by visiting their new Art Reflections department — a collection of reproduction paintings and objects selected from museums, galleries and private collections round the world.

Copies of paintings include The Windmill by Jan (the Elder) Breughel, £135, Poppyfields by Monet, £254, and The Gimcrack by Stubbs (Jockey Club collection), £875. Objects range from a Han Dynasty Ancient Tricorn at £60 to Kneeling Woman by George Kolbe at £1,330. Many are from the Nelson Rockefeller Collection and include twentieth century sculpture and archaeological pieces dating back to 700 BC.

If it is not your style to have reproductions of anything, you might prefer to look at the collection of original Eskimo sculpture, also in the same Art Reflections department on the fourth floor. Soapstone and whalebone are the materials most often used and the subjects, mostly birds and animals, range from a small walrus at £21 to a 10in mother bear with baby bear, £2,840.



Reproduction of an eighteenth century Japanese curly tail dog from the Nelson Rockefeller collection, £150. In the new Art Reflections department at Harrods.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Lessons from the year of the wet

At the start of a new year it is worth looking back to see what lessons may be learnt from the year which is now — from a gardener's point of view at least — happily behind us. It was not a kind year to gardeners; it was certainly wetter than average with far more rain during the months May to November than normal. This brought its problems, especially for those on heavy soil and in gardens with poor drainage.

Our garden in the main is fairly well-drained — parts in fact dry out fairly rapidly. But part of one lawn has lain very wet and muddy ever since August and we are going to have to find a way of helping it to stay considerably drier. First we will try taking out cores of soil three or four inches apart and filling the holes with coarse grit.

Memory is particulary unreliable when it comes to remembering specific points about weather. I could have sworn that the one period of about three weeks when we had virtually no rain and had to water the garden was in April or May. But on checking the records I found it was the end of June and early July. We gave the garden two waterings during this period, putting on about a gallon and a half to the square yard each time, and this certainly gave plants, especially vegetables, a fillip, and after a slow start they performed quite well.

Slugs and snails were particularly troublesome in 1981 and I expect them to be equally annoying in 1982. I doubt if the recent snow and frost will have done them much harm — certainly the birds were unable to help us in our battle against them while they were covered with their blanket of snow.

I hear from friends in the gardening trade that the demand for frames and cloches was much greater last spring than usual. I think many people found the cold spring of 1980 was very unkind to their plants and they were determined to give them a better start in 1981.

Many people too, I think, have found how valuable even thin plastic sheeting such as they hang our clothes in at the dry-cleaners can give plants valuable protection against drying winter winds if wrapped round a wigwam of canes. Plastics have helped us in many ways in our gardens, and sheltering plants from cold or drying winds is one of the most valuable contributions they have made.

One lesson many people learnt the hard way was that snow will not pass through a three-quarter or 1in mesh net, either wire or plastic. It lodges on top and there are many collapsed fruit cages around after the recent snowfalls.

Many people are now forced to grow their winter cabbages and other brassicas in a fruit cage to prevent pigeons from clearing the crop. Or they may grow them in the open and cover them with a net immediately after planting.

British Industrial Fastenings make a very useful net of orange, strong plastic 32ft 10in long, 12ft 6in wide, with a mesh size of about 2¾in by 5½in, which may be used to cover a fruit cage instead of the small mesh net used to keep the birds off the fruit in the summer. The snow falls through this large mesh and there is no danger of the cage collapsing. Or, if you have no fruit cage you can push stakes into the ground around your winter brassicas, put an inverted jam jar on top of each stake and then spread the net over the crop, anchoring it down with bent wire pins.

The weight of snow can be quite surprising. After the fall we had in early December had lain for about five days we cut out a one foot square of snow 6in deep and weighed it. To our surprise it weighed 7¾lb which shows that a cubic foot could weigh up to 15½lb. No wonder branches break down under a heavy snowfall — especially if the snow lodges mainly at the end of a branch and thus exerts great leverage.

☐ Something quite new — at least to me — in ornamental shrubs has come along this year. This is a set of miniature standards — shrubs grafted on to a 24in stem making them ideal for growing in tubs or other containers to beautify a patio or similar part of a garden. They are offered by W. Blom & Son, Coombelands Nurseries, Leavesden, Herts. The range consists of *Cotoneaster dammeri* "Coral Beauty" with orange berries in autumn, a cytisus (broom) available in lilac, red or yellow, *Euonymus fortunei* "Emerald Gaiety", silver and green foliage, and *E.f.* "Emerald Gold" with golden foliage turning to pink in winter, and a hibiscus, available in blue, red or white.

I always derive a certain amount of satisfaction when I have bought, raised or been given a plant in a pot that can be planted out in the garden when it has done its turn in the house. After pots or bowls of hyacinths or daffodils have finished flowering they should be kept watered and eventually planted out, say in March.

A good buy just now are the large flowered polyanthus plants in pots. The colours, red, pink, yellow or blue, are really very striking. The plants may be put out later and in future years lifted and divided after flowering. Birds are already playing havoc with polyanthus and primrose flowers and buds in the garden. One can either put nets over the plants (if feasible) or water them with Stayoff. The application may need repeating several times between now and the full spring flowering period.

Quiz

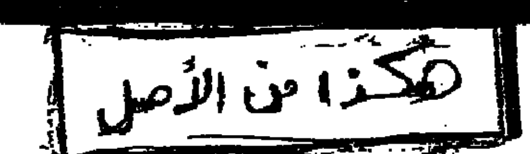
Ten news questions on the last days of the Old Year: answers appear in Monday's Diary.

1. What record was claimed by the Scottish village of Crawfordjohn on Christmas day?
2. What was the cricket record broken by Dennis Lillee on December 27th?
3. Who is Leslie Grout?
4. How many murders were there in New York over Christmas?
5. Starr struck?
6. How fast could dinosaurs run?
7. What distinguishes Antony Burden?
8. Name the newest sin in Saudi Arabia.
9. The writer of Lazy River and Georgia on My Mind died on December 27. Name him.
10. Who is Wayne Williams?

Cast your minds back to December 19, when we showed Superman in this pose. Runner up: "Advanced Passenger Training". from Hilary Brown of Oxford; winner: Mr A. Wilkinson, of Newcastle, for: "When Lex Luther asked me to play bridge I thought something was up."



Start the New Year with a bottle of our usual fizz, if you can. It will go to the writer of the funniest caption to this picture, published last week in *The Times.* Answers, on a postcard please, to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, *The Times,* PO Box No 7, Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1x 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.



Chess/Harry Golombek

Swiss versus American

Which is the better tournament system — the Swiss or the all-play-all American? Had I asked such a question 30 years ago I would have been considered either an iconoclast or incurably frivolous. But today more tournaments are played under the Swiss than the American system; many more in the case of the USA.

The Swiss system, which is about 100 years old, was devised to increase the number of competitors in an event without making it longer.

Its chief virtue is that it has popularized the game. Opponents would say that is also its chief defect, for according to them, it is not so much a popularization as a vulgarization, lowering values and producing poorer games of chess.

Supporting this point of view is the fact that the Swiss, who have been among Europe's greatest supporters of chess, promptly abandoned the system once they had invented it. Only now, under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon nations, are they reluctantly adopting it again.

In Britain the opposing schools are evenly balanced though the Swiss seem to be rapidly gaining ground.

To test the rival theories, I compared two recent tournaments, the Regency Masters' International at Ramsgate on the Swiss system and the Sci-Sys International at Brighton, which was all-play-all.

I took the top 10 players at Ramsgate and found that their average Elo rating was 2420. This meant that their tournament was category 7; six more points and it would have been category 8. Such a category represents a tournament of middling strength, nothing to enthuse over but nothing to despise.

The 10 Brighton players had an average Elo rating of 2426, ie category 8; with one point less, it would have been category 7.

So, what little there was to choose was in favour of the all-play-all. I have not yet had time to examine most of the games played but have found more immediately publishable games in the Brighton tournament than at Ramsgate. Here, for example, is the game with which Murray Chandler, first prizewinner at Brighton, won the brilliancy prize over the boy prodigy, Nigel Short. It is what the great nineteenth century Lancashire master, Blackburne, would have called "a little bit of Morphy".

White: M, Chandler Black: N. Short. French Defence.

1	P-K4	P-K3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4
3	N-Q2	B-K2

Unusual; Short's idea, as will be seen on his fifth move, is to exchange off his King's Knight. It is, however, a bad idea; better are such moves as 3.., N-KB3 or 3.., P-QB4.

4	KN-B3	N-KB3
5	P-K5	N-K5

I do not like this method of play since it seems to encourage White's pieces to adopt aggressive positions. Better was 5.., KN-Q2 to be followed by 6.., P-QB4.

6	B-Q3	NxN
7	BxN	O-O

After this Black's King becomes a sitting duck for White's attack. P-QB4 was still the best move and Chandler himself suggested the possibility of 7.., P-QN3.

8	P-KR4	

A beautifully aggressive move. The threat is 9 BxP ch, KxB; 10 N-N5 ch.

8	..	P-KR3
9	P-B3	N-Q2

After 9.., P-QB4 White intended playing 10 B-N1, threatening Q-B2.

10	N-N5	

It was this attacking idea that earned for Chandler the brilliancy prize. It is aimed at preventing Black from playing P-KB4. If now 10.., PxN; 11 B-R7 ch, KxB; 12 Q-R5 ch and White wins.

10	..	P-QB4
11	Q-R5	PxP
12	PxP	Q-N3
13	B-B3	B-N5
14	K-B1	BxB
15	PxB	Q-N7
16	R-Q1	QxRP
17	R-R3	P-QN3
18	B-R7 ch	

Chandler points out that this is the most accurate move; if instead 18 N-R7, R-Q1; 19 R-B3, B-R3; 20 QxP ch, K-R1; and Black enjoys some counterplay.

18	..	K-R1
19	R-N3	

With the deadly threat of NxP ch.

19	..	B-R3 ch
20	K-N1	Q-K7
21	NxP ch	RxN
22	QxR	QxR ch
23	K-R2	P-KN4
24	B-N6	N-B1
25	Q-B6 ch	K-N1
26	B-B7 ch	K-R2
27	PxP	resigns

After 27.., P-R4 he gets into a mating net by 28 P-N6 ch, K-R3; 29 P-N7 ch.

The Times Cook

Second time around

Presenting festive leftovers in such a way that those who receive them are not only truly grateful but quite unsuspecting is an art in itself. And if there is a trick to it, it is to offer the dreaded remains in a form as different as possible from their original appearance at table.

I never grudge buying really big chunks of cheese when I am entertaining because there are so many good ways to use up what is left.

Individual cheese soufflés are invariably greeted with a grin of anticipation. Stilton is the cheese I have used here, but you might equally well choose strong Cheddar or one of the milder English cheeses pepped up with a proportion of Parmesan.

Stilton soufflés
Serves four

55g (2 oz) butter
45 g (1½ oz) plain flour
300 ml (½ pint) milk
4 eggs, separated, plus an additional white
110 g (4 oz) grated Stilton cheese
Salt to taste
Cayenne pepper to taste
1 teaspoon Dijon mustard

Melt the butter in a heavy saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook the *roux* on a gentle heat for a minute or two without allowing it to colour. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly, to make a smooth, thick sauce. Cook the sauce gently for a minute or two more then remove it from the heat. Stir in the egg yolks, one at a time, then the grated cheese. Return the pan to the heat and stir until the cheese has just melted. Season the sauce generously with salt, cayenne and mustard.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff and fold them gently into the cheese sauce.

*Divide the mixture between four 300-ml (½ pint) soufflé dishes which have been buttered and dusted with fine, dry crumbs. Set the filled dishes on an oven sheet and bake in the centre of a preheated cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for about 30 minutes, or until well risen and golden. Serve immediately.

Cream of Stilton soup
Serves six

55 g (2 oz) butter
30 g (1 oz) plain flour
600 ml (1 pint) milk
600 ml (1 pint) good chicken or veal stock
150 ml (¼ pint) dry sherry
150 ml (¼ pint) double cream
225 g (8 oz) grated Stilton cheese
Salt to taste
Cayenne pepper to taste
2 tablespoons flaked almonds, lightly toasted

Melt the butter in a large, heavy saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook the *roux* on a gentle heat for a minute or two without allowing it to colour. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly to make a smooth sauce. Cook the sauce gently for about five minutes before adding the stock, sherry and cream. Bring almost to the boil and stir in the grated cheese. Remove the soup from the heat as soon as the cheese has melted and season it to taste with salt and cayenne pepper. Serve cream of Stilton soup hot or chilled with a few flakes of toasted almond floating on each bowl.

Creamed cheese with pears
Serves four

110g (4oz) Stilton cheese, grated
1 small, ripe pear, peeled and roughly chopped
2 tablespoons finely chopped walnuts
2 tablespoons finely chopped celery
2 large or 4 small ripe pears, peeled
4 leaves lettuce or radicchio (optional)

Combine the grated cheese with the chopped pear and beat or blend to a smooth paste. Fold in chopped walnuts and celery. Chill the creamed cheese mixture.

Use the cheese cream to fill halves of fresh, ripe, peeled pears, piling the mixture into the hollow left when the core has been removed. Alternatively, spoon or pipe the creamed cheese on to a leaf of lettuce or radicchio and arrange a fan of pear slices on one side of the leaf. (The pear halves or slices may be prepared a short while in advance and prevented from browning by keeping in iced water which has been acidulated with a little lemon juice or vinegar.)

Serve well chilled as a first course or as a dessert.

Shona Crawford Poole

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

A loser every time

Oliver Overtrump is thought to be the oldest member; he is certainly the club's greatest bore. Some years ago he gave up playing bridge to concentrate on the infinitely more pleasurable occupation of watching the mistakes and disasters of others. You can see him nearly every afternoon lurking by the porter's desk waiting for an unwary victim.

"I would much appreciate your expert opinion on this hand," he says as he steers his prey to his favourite table in the coffee room. It is a fitting tribute to the power of the old boy's tenacious grasp that this particular table is known as "Colditz".

This afternoon the unwilling audience was provided by a bright new young member. Overtrump had already launched on his hectoring prologue. "Trouble with young players is they concentrate on technique at the expense of psychology; they're too inflexible. Look at this hand, for example". And he produced a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket.

Rubber bridge. North-South game. Dealer South.

♠A Q 10
♡A J 7 6
♢A J 5
♣8 6 2

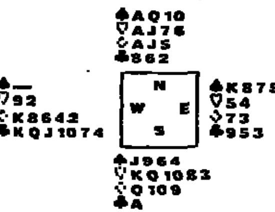
♠J 9 6 4
♡K Q 10 8 3
♢Q 10 9
♣A

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	1♡
2♣	2♢	No	3♢
No	3♠	No	4♠
No	6♡	No	No
Dble	Redble	No	No
No			

Opening lead ♢8

"South was a good player. North, as you can judge from his bidding, was capable of some imaginative strokes. West was no expert, but no fool either. How do you play the hand?" The young man thought for a while. "West probably has both the ♢K and the ♣K to justify his double, but why should I risk an unnecessary ruff? I win the ♢A, draw trumps, and rely on the spade finesse".

"Exactly", Overtrump chortled, "you completely failed to give West any justifiable motive for his double. These were the East-West hands", he continued, completing the diagram in his spidery scrawl.



"Sensible players don't double slams to obtain an extra hundred. West, having heard diamonds bid and supported, hoped to give his partner a ruff. A spade return would establish a vicious defensive cross ruff. If you had reconsidered the bidding sequence, you might have recognized that the defence would expect your side to have more than six diamonds between you. As for your superficial analysis, if West were relying on his two kings, surely he would have preferred a passive club lead".

The young man looked suitably crestfallen. "Quite right, sir. Now if you'll excuse me, I must make a telephone call." "It's out of order". Overtrump paused and produced another grimy scrap of paper. "Now let's see if your technique is better than your psychology," he said.

Rubber bridge. East-West game. Dealer South.

♠A 5 4
♡Q 10 3 2
♢10 4
♣K Q 10 3

♠K Q J 9 7 3
♡A 6
♢Q 8 7 3
♣5

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	1♠
Double	Redouble	2♡	No
4♡	Double	No	4♠
No	No	No	—

Opening lead ♢A

"You may disapprove of South's bidding, but the only way to avoid North's anger is to make four spades. On the ♢A East plays the ♢9. West continues with the ♢K, on which East discards the ♡4. West persists with a third diamond. Now it's up to you."

"You're right, sir, perhaps I am a better technician than a psychologist, because this seems fairly straightforward. I ruff the third diamond with the ♠A, draw trumps, cash the ♢Q and reduce the hand to a three card ending. To justify his four Heart bid, West must hold the ♡K and the ♣A. He will be forced to unguard his ♡K or let me end-play him."

"Ten out of ten for technique," said Overtrump, "but no marks for deduction. Who but a lunatic, at this vulnerability, having been warned by North's redouble, would jump to four Hearts with only ♡Kxx. The only explanation must be exceptional distribution, in this case a spade void. Your admirable plan would be stillborn, because as you failed to finesse the ♠9 at trick four, you would be unable to draw the trumps without East making his ♠10."

The young man made a solemn resolution to be more circumspect when he entered the club in future.

Unit Trust Prices — change on the week

This Table is published on Wednesday and Saturday — FT index change on week 530.4 + 11.7 (2.2%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury. Bucks. 0296-5941			
66.0	−1.3	American Grwth	62.0	66.7e	2.17
41.4	+0.5	Capital	39.0	42.2	4.08
63.7	+1.1	General	60.0	64.8	4.73
99.3	+0.5	Gilt & Fixed Int	94.6	99.8e	13.13
39.6	−0.2	Income	36.4	39.4	9.49
112.4	−0.4	Worldwide	105.5	112.6e	5.98
54.9	+0.1	Investment	50.9	55.0	4.36
89.6	+1.2	Equitas Prog	83.0	90.8e	4.80
		Albon Trust Managers. Bath House. London EC1A 2EU 01-236 5060			
108.2	..	Albon Trust* (3)	100.6	108.2	4.81
84.0	..	Do Inc* (3)	78.1	84.0	9.31
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd. Hambro Hse., Hutton. Essex. 0277 211459/229123			
104.0	+1.5	Allied Capital	98.9	105.8	4.72
95.9	+1.9	Do Int	91.4	97.8	5.57
80.8	+1.6	Brit Inds	77.0	82.4e	6.45
60.9	−0.2	Growth & Inc	56.7	60.7e	4.12
49.9	+0.6	Elec & Ind Dev	47.2	50.5e	4.75
68.5	−0.2	Met Min & Cmdty	63.6	68.3	5.86
87.3	+1.6	High Income	83.1	88.9	7.20
50.6	+0.7	Equity Income	47.9	51.3	7.19
82.9	+0.1	Far East Exempt	79.8	83.0e	1.51
141.3	−0.9	U.S.A. Exempt	135.0	140.4	2.80
31.7	−0.1	Japan Fund	29.5	31.6e	0.52
39.1	−0.3	International	36.3	38.8	2.37

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]



Stock Exchange Prices

Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 23. Dealings End Jan 8. § Contango Day, Jan 11. Settlement Day, Jan 18
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
154	67	Marchwiel	110	..	8.6	7.8	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	126	-1	5.8	4.6	17.2
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45½	+½	3.2	7.1	14.8
32	14½	Marling Ind	30½ ●	-½	1.4	4.6	21.3
42	22	Marshall T Lox	36	..	4.0	11.0	3.2
39	21	Do A	32	..	4.0	12.4	2.9
262	178	Martin News	261	+1	13.9	5.3	6.1
270	171	Martonair	221	..	10.9	4.9	12.9
74	27	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	98	Menzies J.	220	..	5.6	2.6	11.0
320	128	Metal Box	162	..	16.5	10.2	14.2
54½	35½	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
38	12	Mettoy	14	..	0.1	1.0	..

O — S

[illegible]

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	44	..	..e	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	105½	-½	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	173 ●	..	12.9	7.4	19.2

T — Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	15	TACE	30	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	7⅞	Takeda BDR	£22½	..	17.6	0.7	35.7
9¾	3½	Talbex Grp	6¼	+⅛	..	..	..
419	182	Tarmac Ltd	402	+2	23.3	5.8	6.9

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	200	..	14.3	7.1	..
495	350	Camellia Inv	440	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	375	..	11.6	3.1	..
332	255	Moran	285	..	7.1f	2.5	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	95	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	237 h	..	14.3	6.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	38	..	9.1	24.0	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
33	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£33	..	150	4.5	12.4
303	150	Imp Cont Gas	303 ●	..	11.9	5.8	12.9
185	93	Milford Docks	145	..	0.7	0.5	..
103	88	Nescu Inv	125	..	10.0	8.0	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	84+1
Acsis Jewellery 10p Ord (70a)	72
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	£8¼
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	215+1
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	34
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	235+2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Exchequer 14% 1986 (g)	£37⅛
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	190+5
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	106
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (81a)	62
Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (50a)	39
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	100-1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	156
Humberside Electronic Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	18+1
Moray Firth Exp	105
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	298
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord (54.25a)	148-4
Peck Holdings 7p Ord	8-½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	68
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	119
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	32
Do 14/20% 1988-88 Ln (ak)	£89
V W 25p Ord (82a)	80

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Brown M (142‡)	Jan 29	16 prem
Rex Bros (90‡)	Feb 10	16 prem
Wearwell (30‡)	..	6 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) December 31	Market rates (close) December 31	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9040-9180	$1.9090-9110	0.35-0.25c prem	0.80-0.70c prem
Montreal	$2.2600-2750	$2.2650-2670	0.20-0.05c prem	0.30-0.10c prem
Amsterdam	4.69-74fl	4.69-71fl	1⅞-1⅜c prem	5½-5c prem
Brussels	73.20-90f	73.30-50f	30-60c disc	55-85c disc
Copenhagen	13.90-14.05k	13.93-95k	360-275ore prem	520-385ore prem
Dublin	1.2060-2130p	1.2070-2090p	25-40p disc	75-100p disc
Frankfurt	4.28-32m	4.28½-29½m	1⅞-1⅜pf prem	5⅛-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	124.00-125.25e	124.25-75e	30-150c disc	75-405c disc
Madrid	183.50-185.50p	183.50-184.00p	10-40c disc	55-105c disc
Milan	2288-2302lr	2291-93lr	12-16lr disc	45-50lr disc
Oslo	11.04-14k	11.06-08k	2⅝-¾ore prem	5¼-3⅝ore prem
Paris	10.86-93f	10.87-89f	¼ prem-¼c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.51-59k	10.53-55k	220-150ore prem	805-735ore prem
Tokyo	416-23y	419-20y	340-295y prem	905-855y prem
Vienna	30.00-20sch	30.02-12sch	15-10gro prem	45-35gro prem
Zurich	3.42-45f	3.43-44f	2⅛-1⅝c prem	5⅜-4⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 90.9.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Weekend: High 14½ Low 13
Week Fixed: 14⅛-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14½	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	14²³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14⅝-14½	1 month	15⅝
2 months	14¾-14⅝	2 months	15⅝
3 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	15⅝
6 months	14½-14⅜	6 months	15¾

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-15¾	7 months	15½-15¼
2 months	16½-15¾	8 months	15½-15¼
3 months	16⅜-16⅛	9 months	15¾-15½
4 months	16¼-16	10 months	15¾-15½
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15¾-15½
6 months	15½-15¼	12 months	15⅝-15⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	15¹³⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅝-15¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15	3 months	15⅝
7 days	15¼-15	6 months	15⅞
1 month	15¼	1 year	15⅞

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 14⅝-14½ Close 14

1 week	14⅝-14⅜	6 months	15¹³⁄₁₆-15¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	15½-15⅜	9 months	15¹⁵⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅝-15⅜	12 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16⅝ 6 months 16⅝

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£184m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.30½	received	45%
Last week	£96.30½	received	78%
Average rate	14.7813%	Last week	14.6306%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Other Markets

Australia	1.6900-1.7050
Bahrein	0.7198-0.7228
Finland	8.3210-8.3610
Greece	108.45-110.45
Hongkong	10.8475-10.8875
Iran	150.30 selling
Kuwait	0.5381-0.5411
Malaysia	4.2760-4.3060
Mexico	49.48-50.98
New Zealand	2.3105-2.3305
Saudi Arabia	6.53-6.56
Singapore	3.9025-3.9325
South Africa	1.8255-1.8405

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	157.30-158.50
+ Canada	116.65-116.69
Netherlands	246-246.75
Belgium	38.10-38.30
Denmark	731-732
West Germany	2.2330-2.2380
Portugal	65.10-65.35
Spain	96.10-96.20
Italy	1190-1193
Norway	5.8025-5.8125
France	5.6950-5.7050
Sweden	5.5350-5.5450
Japan	219.50-220
Austria	15.76-15.78
Switzerland	1.7825-1.7875

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.842932

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12¾-11¾; seven days, 12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆; one month, 13⅝₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆; three months, 13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 14⅛-14½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $400 (an ounce); pm, $NA close, $399½-400½.
Krugerrand (per coin): $411½-413½ (£214.80-£215.80).
Sovereigns (new): $98-99 (£51-51½).

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Crystal ball gazing by experts, page 18

Business News

THE TIMES SATURDAY JANUARY 2 1982

Investing for the children, page 19

How best to invest Penlee's fund

By Paul Maidment

What is the best way of investing the money raised for the dependents of the Penlee lifeboat crew? That is the question being asked in the City, and elsewhere.

The generosity shown through public donations has been overwhelming and the total may top £2m. The Stock Exchange alone has raised £11,000 through a draw.

Here are the proposals of several leading fund managers for an investment strategy, assuming a fund of £2m which is fully available for investment without trustee constraints beyond those which normally apply to charitable trusts. Also, it was assumed that the aim was to maintain capital value while providing a relatively high income for the beneficiaries.

Mr Paddy Linaker, investment director for M & G would keep the proportion of fixed interest investments relatively low and put 20 per cent into British Government securities and the remainder into equities, split three-to-one between British shares and overseas ones.

Favoured overseas markets would be Japan, Singapore and the United States, with Australian natural resources as a small speculative punt. Like other investment managers, he would not be attracted to gold.

Mr Stuart Craig, of Kleinwort Benson, would also split the portfolio 80 per cent equities, 20 per cent fixed income investments, but would include American bonds with his gilts. He would put 10 per cent of the fund equally in Pacific Basin and American shares and the remaining 10 per cent into property unit trusts.

Miss Hilary Root, of Sheppards and Chase, would increase the gilts to a third to boost income. To protect capital she would invest a third of the rest in Australian and American equities and the remainder in British shares with recovery potential.

Mr Peter Roots, investment manager of the Midland Bank's trust's division, also favours a strong gilts base — at least 30 per cent. He would put 45 per cent of it in British equities and 15 per cent into overseas equities with a strong bias towards the Far East. The remaining 10 per cent he would invest in property unit trusts. Like others, he feels a fund of £2m is too small for direct investment in property.

Mr Richard Williams of Hill Samuel, would keep between 5 per cent and 10 per cent on fixed deposit and put as much as 40 per cent into gilts with the rest split two-to-one between British and foreign equities. Overseas investment would be through unit trusts.

The common thread is the roughly three-to-one split between equities to provide inflation-beating growth over the years and gilts to provide income.

First insider dealing cases due in courts

By Philip Robinson

The first prosecution in England and Wales under the insider share-dealing law is likely this year. Insider dealing, which involves making a profit on price-sensitive information not generally available, became illegal on June 23 last year.

Only one successful prosecution has been mounted since then. This was in Scotland and involved a guilty plea.

The Department of Trade is looking at three cases where insider dealing — which carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine — is alleged. Since last summer, following talks between the Stock Exchange and the department, both have stopped naming the companies whose share dealings were being investigated.

Before this, the department named five companies where initial inquiries by the Stock Exchange had indicated a deeper investigation might be justified. Four have been cleared.

The only outstanding case is Cornell Dresses, now controlled by Mr Asil Nadir. Dealings were investigated after the share price had shot up from 19p to 142p following an announcement by Mr Nadir that he had an option to buy 57 per cent through an off-shore company at 19p a share.

Although there has been no public announcement, it is understood that the Department of Trade has now ceased its interest in the share dealings involving Grand Metropolitan's abortive takeover bid for Coral Leisure, which was subsequently bought by Bass.

Initial Stock Exchange inquiries were passed to the department last January covering the period leading up to September 1, 1980, when Grand Met launched its Coral bid.

The Stock Exchange inquiry into share price movements of engineering group John Brown could also end up with the department. The Stock Exchange began a preliminary investigation early last month after 5 million shares changed hands two days before Brown announced that profits would be well below the level expected at the time of its £25m rights issue in September.

That issue was taken up by only 10 per cent of shareholders — the remainder was left with the underwriters.

The Scottish prosecution took place last August, when Mr John Bryce, formerly the administration partner in Baillie Gifford, an Edinburgh firm of investment managers, was given an absolute discharge after he admitted insider dealing.

He obtained the discharge after depositing £1,400 to compensate the stockjobber through whom he had bought shares in Winterbottom Trust, for which Baillie Gifford was secretary and investment manager.

Mr Bryce bought the shares on January 5 knowing that the next day Winterbottom was to change its structure to an energy trust. Once the change was announced, the shares rose 40p.





Photograph: Robin Laurance

Jeremy Palmer prepares to shut up shop on a 261 year old legend

Haymarket legend turns into a pipe-dream

By David Hewson

The world will never now learn how often the name of Fribourg & Treyer appeared in Sherlock Holmes's highly regarded, though now sadly lost, little monograph on the ashes of 140 different varieties of pipe, cigar and cigarette tobacco. It must content itself with the knowledge that such a distinguished brand name must have featured regularly.

But if the author of this Victorian exercise in criminology had found himself in London's Haymarket on Thursday he would have chanced upon a new and testing three-pipe problem: who killed this old and most-revered tobacconist?

The victim died at 34 Haymarket, aged 261 years, 201 of them spent behind the same famous Georgian bow-windowed façade. Among its living mourners will be writers, such as John Arlott, who wrote its history, and Kingsley Amis, royalty, wealthy foreign admirers, and American actor Glenn Ford.

The mourning dead include at least two kings, of France, and Belgium, Beau Brummell, the Prince Regent, Inigo Jones, and the actor David Garrick who frequented the shop before taking to the stage of the Theatre Royal.

Fragments of the Fribourg & Treyer name will survive. Its kingsize filter tips will still sell round the corner at the House of Bewlay, but No 34 itself seems destined to remain empty awaiting a process of "refurbishment", though a listed buildings order ensures its facade must remain.

Suspicion over the company's demise immediately fell upon Imperial Group, the troubled giant which took it over two years ago, and a retiring family property company, Northdale Investments, which owns the freehold and wanted to increase the shop's annual lease from £12,000 a year to £40,000 a year.

Imps, which shuffled the ownership through three different divisions since it took the shop over, says it cannot justify paying the new rent.

D. E. & J. Levy, estate agents, say that Fribourg had the shop on a long and advantageous lease which has now expired. The new rent is in line with what is being charged in the area.

At Fribourg's on Thursday as the 10-strong staff dealt with a stream of distressed customers and filed letters of condolence, there was little doubt that Imps was seen as the villain of the piece.

Mr Jeremy Palmer, who joined the shop from school 43 years ago and is now its manager, felt that the rent could have been negotiated to an economic level.

Two of the staff will be taken on at Bewlay — which is also part of Imps — but the rest will be made redundant.

50 pc bonus urged for efficient executives

By Rupert Morris

Performance-related bonuses of up to half of salaries are suggested as incentives for executives in time of recession by a leading firm of management consultants.

A guide by Binder, Hamlyn, Fry & Co draws a distinction between an incentive of up to 10 per cent — which is regarded as extra motivation — and one of between 30 and 50 per cent — which is expected to change behaviour.

The larger incentive is being used increasingly, and should be considered by more companies, according to Mr Duncan Wood, director of industrial relations and manpower services at the consultants.

"If you tell an executive that if he can boost sales above a certain level he can have a percentage, it could make the difference between 95 per cent performance and 100 per cent performance. I think it's a healthy thing that pay should be dependent on performance, and it makes sense during a recession", Mr Wood said.

At the most basic level, this sort of incentive has long been used among salesmen, particularly those who operate a piecework system.

The guide argues that this sort of incentive will encourage a higher priority being given to planning and the achievement of targets. Difficult decisions will be taken more quickly and not postponed.

The award of a bonus is also designed to encourage executives who have rejected the comparative security of less responsible jobs and who need greater recognition.

"If an executive is simply paid the same percentage as everyone else, why should he bother to work any harder?" Mr Wood, said.

The guide argues that such an approach is valuable when a firm cannot afford a general pay rise but would be able to give extra reward for extra results.

New attempt to boost Coal conversion

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

New measures to promote the Government's £50m coal-fired boiler conversion scheme which has had a disastrous response since it was launched last May will be announced within the next few weeks.

The scheme, designed to operate for two years, was aimed at stimulating demand for coal used by industry for steam-raising and to provide much needed orders for recession-hit engineering companies.

But the response to the scheme under which the Department of Industry provides grants of up to 25 per cent for companies switching from oil burning to coal firing, has been extremely disappointing.

Optimistic forecasts made by the National Coal Board that up to 1,000 companies would be interested in switching from oil to coal have, as yet, remained unfilled. Only a small number of grants have been made amounting to £2m since the scheme was launched.

Ministers saw the scheme helping to reduce industry's fuel bill by replacing expensive oil with coal and at the same time enabling the NCB to develop additional sales for its production

Coal currently has a 40 per cent price advantage over oil and the hope was that the scheme would increase industry's annual coal burning from 10 million to 12 million tonnes in a relatively short period.

By the end of the century ministers believe that the industrial market for coal could reach 50 million tonnes a year. Critics of the scheme, however, claim that the slow response rate reflects the bureaucratic procedures associated with applications and compliance with planning regulations and the impact of the recession on companies which might have gone ahead with conversion schemes.

China set for colony port deal

From Michael Baily, Hongkong, Jan 1

China may soon make its biggest investment yet in capitalist Hongkong. The target is a £200m extension to the port's bustling container terminal which 10 years amazing growth has made it third after New York and Rotterdam.

Such a deal would make sense to both sides and could be necessary in view of the shadow now beginning to be cast by the expiry of Britain's "lease" in 1997. There are few signs of panic as skyscrapers spring up like mushrooms and investment in industry and property proceeds unabated. Even last year when the world economy languished, the colony achieved nearly 10 per cent growth. Kwai Chung container terminal, however, would involve costly and time-consuming reclamation on Hongkong's land-starved waterfront and would not be ready before 1985. That leaves just 12 years to 1997 and while everyone knows the terminal must be enlarged to contine Hongkong's dynamic growth as a world trader, this is just the kind of big fixed asset with long lead time to give backers a chill. Not that the business community expects anything very dramatic to happen in 1997 but it is becoming a talking point and will clearly be the main preoccupation of Sir Edward Youde, the new Governor, when he takes over in the spring.

The people here are encouraged by Peking's investment in Hongkong property in recent years and by Chinese assurances that the interests of investors will be protected.

Peking to send out oil invitations

By Our Industrial Staff

British Petroleum is among 48 companies expecting any day now to receive invitations from Peking to apply for exploration and development rights in China's offshore oil fields — rated the most promising unexplored area in the world.

The estimate of recoverable reserves from the area already explored is 30,000 million barrels. This is well in excess of even the most optimistic forecast for the United Kingdom Continental Shelf, and exploration in the South China Sea is still at an early stage.

More than £110m has been spent on seismic exploration in the China Sea, and the official Xinhua news agency said on Thursday that preparatory work was complete.

A law on taxing the income of foreign companies took effect yesterday and will allow companies to claim back from their own governments any tax paid in China.

Details of the tax regulations have not yet been published, and it is far from clear what sort of deal the oil companies will be offered.

Euroflame will make big loss

By Our Financial Staff

Euroflame Holdings, the log-burning stoves group which came to the Unlisted Securities Market nine months ago, will make a substantial loss instead of the £300,000 profit promised this year. It will not pay any dividend and has ordered an independent accountants' report into its finances.

The group, whose shares were placed at 30p and rose to 48p at one point, closed on New Year's eve down 6p at 10p. In addition Mr John Mocatta, a chartered accountant and formerly group managing director of United City Merchants, is joining the group as part-time director.

Last February, Euroflame's first attempt for a USM quote ended when Mr John Viall, the chairman, said he would be disappointed if the group did not make at least £450,000 profit for the year to the end of last month. The quote was delayed because his statement was considered by the Stock Exchange as a profits forecast which had not been included in the formal prospectus of the group.

When the prospectus was re-drafted, Mr Viall expected profits of around £335,000 pre-tax for this year.

But in the latest statement, made with advisers Tring Hall Securities which holds around 53 per cent of the shares, Mr Viall says it is clear the group would not meet the profits forecast for the year and that the results will show a substantial loss. In addition, the company was not in a position to pay either the proposed gross half-time dividend of 1.428p or any final dividend.

Belgian debts soaring

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 1

The National Bank of Belgium is believed to have spent 310,000m francs (about £4,215m) in 1981 trying to stave off devaluation of the franc in the European Monetary System.

The level of intervention was two-and-a-half times the Fr123,000m in 1980, which itself was a record compared with the Fr113,000m spent in 1979.

The high level of intervention was made possible through a sharp increase in Belgium's borrowing abroad. The Belgian treasury is thought to have borrowed more than Fr220,000m worth of foreign currency in 1981 much of which found its way to the national bank in return for Belgium francs issued to the state.

Latest figures from the Belgium Finance ministry paint a grim picture of a country moving deeper into debt. Over the first 11 months of last year, public debt jumped by about 25 per cent to Fr2,434,700m (about £33,100m) a burden of around £3,300m for every person in the country.

Particularly pronounced was the rate of increase in foreign debt to Fr355,400m at the end of November from Fr153,500m at the beginning of the year.

The new government is trying to bring the debt under control and is seeking powers to push through economic legislation without lengthy intervention by Parliament.

Sukuzi call to West

Mr Zenko Sukuzi, the Japanese Prime Minister, said in Tokyo he would make every effort to remove trade friction with the West, but expected reciprocal action by Western nations to boost their own competitiveness.

A council of economic ministers will later this month decide on details of Mr Sukuzi's earlier proposals to advance import tariff cuts and remove non-tariff barriers, he told a New Year news conference.

Mr Sukuzi said after a cabinet reshuffle last month that he planned to accelerate by two years the 1979 Tokyo Round tariff reductions for fiscal 1983 and 1984 and implement them with those for fiscal 1982, starting next April.

Stock Markets

FT Index 530.4 up 1.6
FT Gilts 62.37 up 0.01
Bargains 11,422

Sterling

$1.9100 down 30 pts
Index 90.9 unchanged
New York: $1.910

Dollar

Index 106.9 down 0.3
DM 2.2585

Gold

$400 up $1.75
New York: $412.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15⅞-15¾
3 mth Euro $13 11/16-13 9/16
6 mth Euro $14¼-14½

Softer line on AT & T

The Reagan Administration appears to be softening its hard line against the monopoly powers of American Telephone & Telegraph.

The Justice Department has joined with the company in announcing that negotiations were to begin again to settle the anti-trust suit which was first taken out in 1974. The case is currently being heard in the United States district Court, and a ruling is expected in July.

Mr Willaim Baxter, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust actions said a year ago that he would prosecute the case "to the eyeballs". In the summer he weakened that remark by declaring that he would drop the case only if Congress passed sufficiently tough legislation deregulating the communications industry.

passed a Bill which he is on the record as having said is not tough enough on the company....

Japan predicts 5.2pc growth

The Japanese prime minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, said the target of 5.2 per cent economic growth for the year beginning next April was attainable through promotion of domestic demand.

Private sector economic activity would be promoted by last month's cut in the official discount rate to 5.5 per cent and budgetary measures to accelerate public works, he told a press conference. Private organizations have estimated Japan's economic growth will be about 1 per cent below the government target.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Outsider in Lufthansa succession battle

Dr Herbert Culmann (left), the chairman of the five-man executive board which runs Lufthansa, the West German airline, is expected to retire in 1983, and the choice of his successor could fall on an outsider, Herr Heinz Ruhnau (right), the Under Secretary of State for Transport in the Federal Covernment (writes Arthur Reed).

The succession is being eagerly watched by German political circles and the airline industry throughout the world.

Dr Culmann favours another member of the airline's board, Herr Reinhardt Abrahams, Lufthansa's technical director who, for many years, has had a major say on which types of new airliners the company should buy. He is an able airline professional, and his selection would have the backing of a large proportion of the Lufthansa staff.

But the prospect of Herr Ruhnau's candidature has produced considerable fluttering within the Lufthansa dovecote, including several letters of protest from the airline's workers, among them, middle management, pilots, and cabin attendants.

Herr Ruhnau is an efficient, able civil servant in his late 40's who is renowned for a lack of personality and for behaviour which sometimes borders on the arrogant.

With a trade union background he is reputed to be the candidate of Dr Walter Hesselbach, the chairman of the airline's supervisory board (which represents the shareholders, while the executive board runs the airline). Dr Hesselbach is also an old trade unionist, and the feeling within the airline is that their is an element of solidarity in the promotion of Herr Ruhnau. The plan being canvassed is for Herr Ruhnau to become a member of the Lufthansa executive board early in 1982

ICL eyes recovery

International Computers (ICL) is forecasting a strengthened recovery despite continued operating losses through the first half of the current financial year.

The full effect of cost-savings arising from redundancies and other rationalization measures cannot be felt before the end of the first half, Mr Christopher Laidlaw, ICL chairman says.

Writing in the annual report, he says: "During this period, we must expect to continue operating at a loss, largely attributable to the first-quarter. Beyond that, ICL's recovery will be strengthened by the successful implementation of the new product and marketing strategies, as well as by any upturn in the external environment".

While orders in October and November were higher than in the previous corresponding period, collaboration arrangements concluded to-date are unlikely to have a signficant effect on revenue until 1982-83.

Airports group new member

Mr Patrick Shovelton, 62, a former Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade who was chiefly responsible for the successful negotiations three years ago to open up air routes between Britain and the United States, has been appointed a part-time member of the British Airports Authority.

Petroleum demand cut

Demand for petroleum products in the United Kingdom fell by 5.3 million tonnes, or 9.3 per cent, in the first nine months of 1981, compared with the same period in 1980. At 52,275,947 tonnes, deliveries reached the lowest level since 1965.

Deliveries of fuel oil fell by 21.5 per cent, gas and diesel oil by nearly 8 per cent, while natural gas production fell by 1.9 per cent to 8,925 million therms.

Mobil setback on Marathon

Mobil Corp failed yesterday to win a court order blocking United States Steel Corp from buying Marathon Oil's stock next week.

Mobil was first rebuffed by a Federal district judge in Cleveland and then took its case to the 6th United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. But the appeals court did not act before closing for the new year's holiday.

Union reforms plan backed

Endorsement for the Government's proposals for industrial relations reform has come from the British Institute of Management in a letter to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

The institute is hoping to meet Mr Tebbit within the next few weeks.

Red tape ties up report on UK housing needs

By Baron Phillips

There has been increasing frustration among builders and planners at the Government's inability to make realistic assessments of national housing needs.

But bureaucratic tussles between the committee and local authorities are holding up publication. Against the background of the lowest number of housing starts since the First World War there is clearly a desperate need for a realistic assessment of Britain's housing needs over the next five to 10 years.

The 1977 Green Paper on housing estimated the country would need 500,000 new homes a year by the early 1980s. Present building programmes are falling woefully short of that target.

Bureaucratic wrangling has smothered attempts by the Joint Land Requirements Committee from publishing its initial findings on Britain's medium-term housing needs.

Launched last summer, the committee aimed at pinpointing future housing requirements and determining where the land would come from to meet that need. Its preliminary findings were to have been published in the autumn but this was delayed to the end of November, further postponed until the New Year, and now it appears it will not be seen until February.

The committee, consisting of builders and planners, has been hampered by the reluctance of some local authorities to release details of publicly held and owned land suitable for residential development.

Consumer rights

Avoiding pitfalls at the sales

For shoppers this is the period of peak stress, as the January sales throw thousands into agonies of indecision. It is only a matter of whether one should rush to join the bullfight in the china shop before queueing for whatever jumble might be left on the fashion room floor. It is also, when you have actually laid hands on something you might have a use for, whether it will really prove a best buy or just another boo-boo.

This glossary cannot answer that question, but it may help to point some of the pitfalls, or offer reassurance about your rights.

Sale — The term implies that prices have been reduced, but is otherwise meaningless. Some sales are never-ending and in others the prices are just the same as were being charged before the sale began.

Westminster City Council have just failed with a prosecution against an Oxford Street "closing down sale" in which the shop's prices had not been reduced. Today, more than a year after the evidence was collected and the charges laid, the shop is still trading, and still "closing down".

Sale price — It follows that tickets which simply show a *sale price* give no guarantee that the goods are either cheap or reduced. A sale price, without further information, is just a price, though legally it should be lower than what was charged before.

Previous price — You can always ask what it was, if it is not shown. But beware. It need not mean very much. Under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 the previous price should be one at which the goods were on offer for at least 28 consecutive days in the previous six months.

But it is perfectly legal for shops to display notices saying that the previous prices they quote have not necessarily been charged so long, or at all. Such simple disclaimers are now widely used, even by the best shops.

Under the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 any previous price quoted must have been charged at least once. The trouble with this is that no trading standards officer has yet found a way of proving that it has not been, so the provision is unenforceable.

Special price — Another meaningless, though potentially illegal, phrase. Treat it as meaning only "price".

Special purchase — Fair warning that the goods really are not reduced, but may be manufacturers' surpluses, rejects, or cheaper lines commissioned to go into the sale. They may still be good value.

Seconds — Goods with minor defects. Ask to have *the faults pointed out if they* are not apparent. Inspect any seconds sold in boxes, because you may be assumed to know about the defects after they have been drawn to your attention, and they may be more serious than you think.

Even goods sold as *substandard* must still be good enough to use. You cannot complain if an electric kettle sold as a second has a scratch, but you can if it does not boil water.

Shop-soiled — Similarly, shop-soiled goods may be grubby, and it is your risk whether the stains come out or not, but they should at least withstand cleaning in accordance with the instructions. If they shrink or fall apart you can demand your money back.

Refunds — You have the same rights under the Sale of Goods Act whether you buy in a sale or at other times, though you cannot expect seconds to be perfect, or complain about faults which you could have been expected to notice yourself.

Notices saying "No refunds on sale purchases", though still to be seen, are not only void under the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973, but also criminal under the Consumer *Transactions (Restrictions on* Statements) Order 1976.

No law can protect the bargain hunter from his own avarice or acquisitiveness.

Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Investment

Crystal ball gazing by the experts

"If I could forecast interest rates, I'd be enjoying my villa in the south of France", said the man from the Building Societies' Association when asked this week about the likely trend of mortgage interest rates during 1982. It may be an unhelpful answer but it is one that will be frustratingly familiar to housebuyers and investors who have found their finances dictated by spiralling interest rates in the past 12 months.

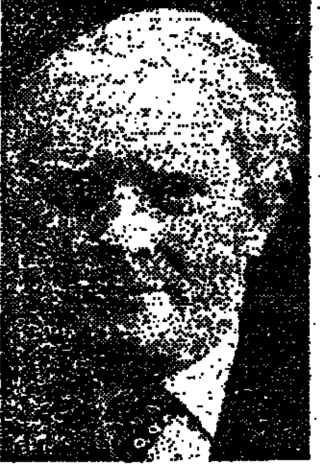
But as the New Year gets into stride it is more fruitful to pinpoint the financial direction 1982 will take, through the eyes of the experts. Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich, is hoping for a *lower mortgage interest rate* in 1982 but concedes this is unlikely before May. In any event, the depressed state of the economy and uncertainties over employment look like conspiring to create another sluggish year for the housing market. The BSA reckons average house price rises in 1982 will be no more than 5 per cent, representing a real decline in the light of double figure inflation.

What looks far from sluggish is the outlook for the unit trust industry. Nineteen eighty-one has been a boom year with net new investment more than five times up on the previous year. According to Money Management and *Planned Savings Magazine*, performance honours for the 450 or so funds look certain to be won by Far East investing funds.

Interestingly though, Audrey Head, who runs Hill Samuel's unit trusts, picks their new European fund to do best in 1982. This unfashionable view is based on sterling's over-valued strength against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc, and also what she clearly regards as exciting investment opportunities in Norway where 25 per cent of the £8m fund has already been invested.

Audrey Head's second choice from the Hill Samuel stable is the Gilt fund. "Gilts", she says, "are ridiculously cheap because interest rates will fall . . . although we've been saying that for a long time".

Over at Framlington, chairman Bill Stuttaford takes a bullish view of the United States market where, he says, "shares are much cheaper than in the United Kingdom" and should be bought while recession still grips the economy. Stuttaford goes for Framlington's International Growth fund for capital appreciation but says he would not write off the United Kingdom market.


Alan Cumming


Audrey Head


Bill Stuttaford


Ian Maxwell Scott

Hope for the United Kingdom economy is also held out by Graham Mann, private client partner of stockbrokers Grieveson Grant. He says the nadir has been reached, *and foresees investment* opportunities among United Kingdom companies which have undergone a big slimming down operation.

According to Mann, gilts presently represent nothing more than a parking place for money which has not yet found a home in equity *investments*. Overseas, he looks to Japan, the United States and, slightly longer term, Australia whose natural resources will be in great demand once the recession shows real signs of ending. Except for the very wealthy, he recommends overseas investment through the specialist unit trust route.

Ian Maxwell Scott of Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, stockbrokers, is another expert whose crystal ball reveals overseas opportunities in 1982. Outside Europe, which he regards as limited, he too goes for Japan, the United States and Australia. So it looks very much as if 1982 will witness an acceleration of the trend towards overseas investment by United Kingdom residents.

Rothschild's investment director Richard Katz says quite firmly that "1982 is a year to be out of sterling." In the 16 months since launch, Rothschild's currency fund has attracted more than £100m from private individuals wanting to invest in currencies. Unless you place more than £100,000 in the Rothschild Old Court fund, you make your own decisions on which of the 10 currencies yor want to invest in, but Richard Katz's strong tip for 1982 is the Deutschemark. It is worth pointing out that you cannot invest in yen through thr Rothschild fund. The Japanese authorities have put up obstacles to prevent that big gap being filled.

With all this talk of investing in currencies and overseas equities, what is the risk of a re-introduction of exchange controls? Back to Graham Mann who reckons that is the last thing the present government wants. However, he concedes that if pre-election sentiment were to favour the return of a left-wing administration, it might become necessary to bring back controls to prevent a run on the pound. Even so, he points out that the dollar premium was something people lived with until 1979 and could do so again.

Apart from equities and currencies, you might be contemplating putting some money into commodities in anticipation of a boom in raw material prices as the world eases out of recession.

John Tillotson, chairman of Tillotson Commodities, points out that investors on the scent of a higher return than can be achieved through, say, a building society have to be prepared to take bigger risks. So high *risk/high reward* is the name of the game here. Tillotsons are currently bullish on all base metals except tin. They also foresee some upside potential in coffee, but little scope for rises in cocoa and grains. If you do invest in commodities, be sure to ask your adviser searching questions about separation of his own and clients' funds. Co-mingling of monies can leave investors with very badly burned fingers, as the recent failure of M. L. Doxford has shown.

For the smaller investor, commodity investment can be made through a specialist United Kingdom unit trust (poor performers in 1981) or, more speculatively, through one of the Channel Islands or Isle of Man funds.

Finally do not be tempted into the exotic realms of currencies, commodities and overseas equities before checking out the more plain Jane possibilities such as the "something for everyone" range of National Savings investments.

Peter Gartland

In brief

Unit trusts competition next Saturday

Fancy yourself as something of a dab hand at investment? Next week we launch *The Times* Unit Trust Competition in conjunction with BBC 2 Television's Money Programme, when you will have the opportunity to pit your wits against the experts and, if you win, appear on television.

Competitors will be invited to pick three unit trusts which they believe will perform best in 1982. There will be a prizewinners lunch when the winners will meet the experts and receive their award. The experts taking part are five unit trust consultants who earn their living by advising investors which unit trusts to buy — and when to sell them.

Full details, entry form, and last year's unit trust performance tables will be published in *The Times* next Saturday, January 9, and on BBC 2 television's Money *Programme* which goes out at 6.30 pm on Sunday, January 10.

Nationwide

Yet another building society reports virtually static house prices during 1981. Nationwide's latest bulletin shows that house prices overall are now *only 1 per* cent higher than a year ago. During 1981 house prices rose slightly in the first two quarters, remained steady in the third, before falling back in the fourth quarter. Prices fell on average by 2 per cent in the last three months of 1981.

Bank charges

NatWest Bank is putting up charges from January 1 on personal current accounts. Customers who maintain a minimum credit balance of £50 will continue to receive free banking. But those who allow their balance to fall below this threshold will be charged 20p for debit items such as cheques compared with only 18p in the past. But the charge for "automated items" — direct debits, standing orders and cash dispenser transactions will remain at 12p. The notional interest paid on current account *balances is to be* reduced by 0.5 per cent from 12 per cent to 11.5 per cent for those who are not entitled to free banking.

BANK CHARGES ON DEBIT ITEMS

	Min Balance for free banking	Automated items	Cheques	Interest*
NatWest	£50	12p	20p	11.5%
Barclays	£50	17.5p	17.5p	10.5%
Midland	£100	15p	20p	8%
Lloyds	£100	15-20p	20p	11.5%
Williams & Glyn's	£000	10p	20p	7%

*Notional interest paid to those who do not qualify for free banking

Reassurance

The British Insurance Association offers reassurance to home owners with household insurance policies. "Most household insurances cover damage by flood and storm (although the policyholder may have to pay the first £15 of buildings claims). Where spoilage of food in domestic freezers caused by accidental power failure has occurred, BIA advises householders to check if their contents policy covers this risk. Comprehensive motor policies cover flood and storm damage.

"To help speed up claims handling, policyholders who have suffered damage in recent winter weather should contact their insurance company, broker or agent as soon as reasonably possible" says the BIA. "Temporary measures which are urgently necessary to protect the insured property from further damage may be carried out straight away — a careful record should be kept of these expenses."

VIP Plan

A pension scheme for key employees and directors is being launched by Guardian Royal Exchange. Called the VIP Plan (Versatile Individual Pensions), employers will have complete freedom to choose which employees to include and what retirement and death-in-service benefits to provide for each.

The benefits can be expressed either as specific amounts of pension or as a cash fund to be used to buy benefits. Different retirement dates, with and without-profit benefits, contributory and non-contributory arrangements and differing renewal dates can all be accommodated in the same plan.

Mrs June Darling and her daughter Leah who had an unfortunate experience

Insurance

Don't cut holiday cover

An estimated seven million people are expected to take a package holiday abroad in 1982 compared with just over six million in 1981 and the tour firms are gearing up accordingly.

Thomson's direct selling subsidiary, Portland Holidays, has, for example, planned an 80 per cent increase in capacity over its 1981 total of 70,000 holidays — so there should be some bargains around.

January is traditionally the time for planning summer holidays and with the average family trip abroad costing £1,000 or more, it is worth spending some time to buy wisely.

There is however one expense on which you cannot afford to economize — insurance. Last year the British Insurance Association says that some 100,000 claims, worth a total of £11.5m were made under "loss of deposit" *cover alone*.

And if this hasn't convinced you, bear in mind the experience of Mrs June Darling and her daughter Leah, whose holiday turned into a nightmare, redeemed only by the fact that they had proper holiday insurance.

Mrs Darling, her husband Brian, son Tom and 17-year-old daughter Leah flew to Athens last August with Budget Tours for a two-weeks holiday at the Alexander Beach Hotel.

Three days later Leah was entering a lift which ran from the beach to the hotel when someone apparently pressed the call button at the hotel end. She was trapped in a 6 inch gap between the lift and the shaft and was dragged several feet before the lift rose clear of the landing stage and she fell 15 feet into a pit.

The outcome was that Leah *spent five days in hospital in* Salonika having received only emergency treatment, before she was eventually flown home by air ambulance.

She had suffered a fractured pelvis — broken in three places — internal bruising and bleeding and massive abrasions to the hips, thighs and shoulders.

Leah is now almost fully recovered, clearly everybody's first concern. Without insurance, however, the family would now be facing huge financial difficulties on top of the trauma of the accident.

The Darlings fortunately had bought ABTA's Exrasure *holiday insurance which* gave them up to £50,000 per person medical expenses cover — enough to cover their costs. ABTA has recently doubled this to £100,000 for the United States and Canada.

One factor to emerge from the Darling's experience is the importance of a 24 hour emergency line to the insurer. "The insurance people were marvellous" Mrs Darling, says "They confirmed that everything would be covered". Her only criticism was that they hadn't mentioned "the magic words air ambulance".

"The important thing is to have the certificate of insurance with you — preferably stapled in your passport," she recommends, "and make sure you insure with a company that has an emergency phone number".

The standard holiday insurance package provides £50,000 medical expenses insurance, cancellation cover of around £750, personal effects cover of £500 to £750, personal accident benefit of £5,000 and personal liability cover of £250,000.

NatWest charges £7.50 for 8-17 days cover in Europe, £15 worldwide, and policies can be bought in any of the bank's branches. Members of BUPA can buy worldwide medical expenses cover only of £50,000 for 16 days for £14.60 with general holiday insurance as an optional extra.

Insurance broker J. Perry offers a variety of schemes, all with the benefit of Perry International Rescue Service, a 24-hour emergency facility. And Europ Assistance has perhaps the longest experience in emergency services with a 24-hour manned telephone line and air ambulances on instant call.

The Pru has recently entered the market offering a new Travelwise policy developed from a successful scheme run for Thomas Cook. For standard benefits the charge is £8 for 17 days cover in Europe, £14 worldwide.

Lorna Bourke

Unit Trusts

Eastern promise paid off for unit trust investors last year. Trusts invested in the Far East in general, and in Japan in particular, produced by far the best performances of 1981; and Hill Samuel's Far East Fund, which was only launched in January 1980, celebrates its first birthday by putting up the best performance of all.

But it wasn't a vintage year for any unit trust investors. Even allowing for reinvested income, the money invested in the Hill Samuel fund was worth 56.8 per cent more at the end of the year than it had been at the beginning; and none of the other leaders produced profits of more than 45 per cent.

But if the 100 per cent-plus gains of previous years were missing, so were the disasters. Units in the worst performer of 1981, M & G's Australasian fund, were worth 30 per cent less at the end of the year than they had been at the beginning; and holders in four fifths of all trusts ended up at break even (before allowing for the 12 per cent increase in the RPI) or better.

While it may not be much consolation to the losers, looking back, their trusts are among the most promising candidates for the top spots in 1982. This is because the bottom twenty performers — with three exceptions — are all commodity, energy or gold related trusts; and given either a revival of the world economy or a deterioration of the political situation, they could all boom this year. Folk wisdom, which says that last year's worst performers might well be this year's best, was proved wrong in the course of 1981; but that could be the exception that proves the rule.

UNIT TRUST PERFORMANCE TABLE

*Current Value of £100 invested over 12 months to December 29, 1981

	Trust	Value
1.	Hill Samuel Far East	£156.60
2.	Crescent Tokyo	£144.30
3.	Arbuthnot Eastern & Internl	£143.90
4.	S & P Japan Growth	£141.60
5.	Henderson Japan	£138.90
6.	Gartmore Japan	£137.90
7.	Target Pacific	£136.50
8.	G. T. Japan and General	£136.10
9.	Chieftain Far Eastern	£134.80
10.	Midland Drayton Japan	£134.80

*net income reinvested.
Source: Planned Savings Magazine

Adrienne Gleeson

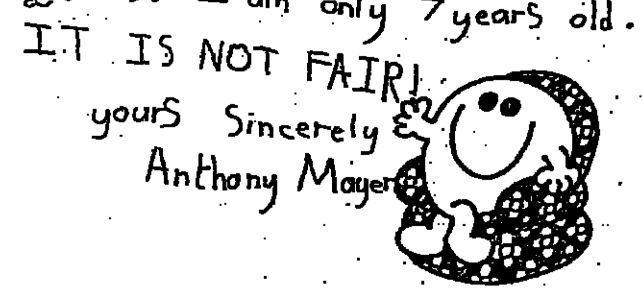
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EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

Let children count the pennies while parents watch the pounds

Harassed parents once again face the harrowing post-Christmas battle of separating offspring from Auntie's Christmas cheque to prevent it being squandered on Space Invaders.

It is difficult enough to persuade adults to save — children generally are worse. The usual compromise is to tempt the child with the prospect of a big win on Premium Bonds, which also solves the problem of what to do about a child's tax situation. Few parents understand the complexities of taxation — even fewer children as is illustrated by the delightful letter from reader, Anthony Mayer. Anthony seems to be unaware that he may well be able to reclaim the tax deducted at source from his dividend payments.



13 December

29 Wheatlands
Haydon Wick
Swindon SN2
3RL

Dear Sir

I am complaining about the Tax on my ICI Shares. I Should get £8.64 but I am Taxed £3.49 Which leaves me with £5.15. I am only 7 years old. IT IS NOT FAIR!

yours Sincerely
Anthony Mayer

Children are entitled to income of their own — both earned and investment income — though if this is in excess of the personal allowances (£1,375 for 1981-82) they will pay tax in the same way as any adult.

But there is a potential pitfall. If the income is derived from investments or money given by a parent, then it may be treated as the income of the parent and taxed at the parent's marginal rate.

The exception to this is if the child is either married or over 18, or if the child's investment income which would otherwise be treated as the parent's, is less than £5.

So where should the child invest. If the child pays no tax, a compromise which provides the child with pocket money but leaves the original sum untouched and with a built in, tax-free capital gain, is to buy gilts. Something like Treasury 13% 1990 at present yields about 15 per cent, can be bought for about £86 for each £100 of stock and will be redeemed in 1990 at £100 with a guaranteed £14 tax-free capital gain.

Cheapest way to buy for sums up to £3,000 is through the Post Office which also has the advantage of paying dividends without deduction of tax — useful since most children are non-taxpayers. Above £3,000 a stockbroker may work out cheaper but tax will be deducted at source from dividends, and if the child has no tax liability you have the nuisance of making a claim.

If gilts do not appeal, a deposit in a National Savings Bank Investment account is relatively accessible, and shows a return of 15 per cent. Here again, interest is paid without deduction of tax.

National Savings securities such as savings certificates (both conventional and index-linked) are particularly attractive if the income is likely to be treated as that of the parents' because the returns are tax free and need not be included on a return.

If the child can be persuaded to lock up the funds, index-linked certificates should show a tax-free return of about 13 or 14 per cent and the certificates can be cashed in, plus the index-linked increase after one year. The present twenty-third issue NS certificates offer 10.5 per cent tax free over the five year term.

If aggregation with parents' income is not a problem but the child is a tax payer, then a building society extra interest account is a trouble free solution. You can get up to 12 per cent net of basic rate tax from societies like Leamington Spa and others — though you need to look at the withdrawal penalties.

You could try something more adventurous? These days older children are encouraged to take an interest in investment — very often by their school. Williams & Glyn's Bank runs an annual "stockpiler" investment competition for example, where school teams compete to achieve the greatest capital gain on a portfolio of shares.

Unit trusts are the obvious answer because they give a spread of shares for a relatively small outlay. Minimum investment is usually £250 though in some cases it may by higher. There is no shortage of professional advisers anxious to give you the benefit of their opinions though a sensible course is to consult two or three and compare their advice. Do not be afraid to go to a stockbroker — even with relatively small sums. If you cannot make up your mind, go to one of the unit trust groups with a good reputation and a range of trusts and ask which of their funds they recommend.

Unit trusts will, however, leave you with Anthony Mayer's problem — tax deducted at source will have to be reclaimed if the child is a non-taxpayer.

LB

Stock markets

Second-line shares provide some interest

Still disguising the fact that there was barely enough turnover to constitute a "dawn raid", the stock market ended 1981 on a relatively firm note on New Year's Eve.

The *FT* Index ended the day with a modest rise of 1.6 at 530.4 compared with the figure of 474.5 at which it stood at exactly a yeat ago. However, brushing this aside, interest remained at a low ebb and the day may not be too far off when the Stock Exchange Council may be forced to consider curtailing trading at about midday, as is the case on Christmas Eve.

Interest was again focused on the second-line stocks, where bids and bid speculation provided some short-term relief once the institutions had finally balanced the books.

The gilt-edged market also had little to shout about, with turnover down to a trickle and clearly reflected in an unchanged price list in spite of Wednesday's announcement of a new £500m tranche of gilt-edge stock designed for higher tax-payers.

The Rank Organisation was again active, rising 5p to 182p, before closing unchanged at 177p, amid further speculative support. The market still believes that a possible bid from its partner, Xerox Corporation, may still be forthcoming at about 200p a share, valuing Rank at over £400m.

The tea plantation sector, a firm favourite among bid speculators in 1981, returned to the lime-light with New Sylhet leaping 40p to 215p. A statement from the company said it had received an approach which could result in a full-scale bid and advised shareholders to sit tight.

Meanwhile, RIT has failed in its attempt to gain control of Esperanza, with its offer of 130p receiving acceptances totalling only 0.8 per cent. Shares of Esperanza firmed 1p to 141p.

Despite denials of a bid, Brunning Group again made headway, rising a further 3p to 93p, while bid hopes also pinned another 3p on John Finlan at 145p.

Moss Engineering, the subject of a recent succesful dawn raid for 13.3 per cent of the shares by the private civil engineer, Biwater, improved another 3p to 108p in anticipation of a bid in the New Year, if the two parties can agree on a price.

Coats Patons remained clearly excited by the recent acquisition of a 6 per cent stake by the Kuwait Investment Office and hardened 4p to 60p as in stores, Gieves, of No 1 Saville Row, leapt 6p to 37p, still on the back of Austin Reed's decision to bid for the majority of Castlemere's stake, amounting to 6.1 per cent of the equity.

Ward & Goldstone expanded 2p to 114p after the decision to sell its troublesome Irish interests and recovery hopes also provided a lift to Stothert & Pitt, 5p to 70p.

It was left until New Year's Eve for Euroflame, a recent convert to the unlisted securities market, to announce that it had fallen short of its profit forecast, which lopped 6p from the price at 10p. Still reflecting recent profits, Watson & Philip rose 6p to 56p and Philip Harris fell by a similar amount to 100p.

In properties, London Shop Properties fell 3p to 136p on reports that Rosehaugh, unchanged at 245p, had bought McLeod Russel's stake of 19.14 per cent.

Sangers improved 3p to 41p, excited by the news that C. Morris had picked up a stake of 5.9 per cent and immediately led to speculation of a possible bid.

Breweries had Scottish & Newcastle ½p dearer at 51½p, amid reports of further keen buying. For some weeks now the group has been tipped as a possible takeover candidate with a United States tobacco giant already having denied any interest in a possible bid. On the other hand, Matthew Brown held steady at 156p on confirmation that 84 per cent of the shares from its recent £4.65m rights issue had been taken up.

Jenks & Cattel slipped another 3p to 41p after receiving the official go-ahead from shareholders to make available the extra shares to complete the purchase of the Elliott Group of Peterborough.

Leading industrials finished the day in mixed fashion, with stock shortages again supporting several of the more fancied companies. Blue Circle rose 4p to 506p, ICI 2p to 292p, Bowater 4p to 222p and P. & O D'fd 3p to 128p.

Tube Investments also continued to extend its recent rally following the closure of British Aluminium's loss-making Invergordon smelting plant, in which it holds a 58 per cent stake, by rising 2p to 130p.

Equity turnover on December 30, £66.461m (8,620 bargains). Active stocks on Thursday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: P. Harris, Rank Org, Ward & Goldstone, Gieves Group, Westland Aircraft, Coats Patons, P & O D'fd, Ocean Transport, Nat West Bank, Midland Bank, Lloyds Bank, Jenks & Cattel and Bowater.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 835 with calls in P & O amounting to 221.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

★ 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12½%, up to £50,000 13½% over £50,000 13¾%

What sectors will do well in 1982?

Well-managed companies that have done well despite the recession and takeover victims have provided some of the juiciest pickings for investors over the past year.

For the benefit of lesser mortals who do not enjoy the gift of such precise premonition, we have drawn up a list of some of the major sectors of the stock market to see how they have performed over the last twelve months and whether this provides any clues about how they will do in 1982.

After two years outperforming almost everything in sight, oil shares fell from grace last year in no uncertain terms, With the oil glut putting a brake on crude prices, investors recognized that many shares, especially the speculative secondary counters, had run too far ahead of the game and down came their share values with a bump. Most stockbrokers are still taking a cautious line with the sector.

Confounding the maxim that what goes up must come down, electricals have defied gravity for the second year running, with their 31 per cent gain over the year the best in the stock market. The sector, on the back of the likes of Plessey and Racal, has been one of the few to show any worthwhile profits increase.

Financial shares led the way in 1980, on hopes of lower interest rates. But apart from the clearing banks, which gain most from rising interest rates, the sector has been one of the laggards in 1981 with discount houses, several of whom reported losses last year, 15 per cent down.

High interest rates also kept property in the shadows. Otherwise the winners were those sectors where investors expected the elusive economic recovery to transform profits. In the event, those hopes were too early for textiles, engineering and almost the whole capital goods sectors. But even without any upturn in the economy this year, those sectors are guaranteed a sharp profits recovery after the way they have had to cut costs and shut down unproductive plants.

FT-Actuaries Index

Sector	High 1981	Low 1981	% change over the year
Electricals	1,266.1	888.1	+31
Mechanical engineering	230.3	162.5	+12
Breweries	325.1	244.4	+3
Food Manufacturing	277.9	204.2	+25
Stores	294.1	211.9	-3
Textiles	171.7	122.4	+23
Chemicals	320	235.4	+1
Shipping	644.8	430.2	-5
Oils	928.5	589	-19
Banks	291.8	220.8	+15
Composite insurance	188.1	142.1	+5
Merchant banks	179.4	127.5	+5
Property	517.8	377.1	+2
FT-30 share	597.3	446	+12

Source: dataSTREAM International.

Cricket

Fletcher and Botham plug the leaks

From Richard Streeton
Calcutta, Jan 1

England were indebted to Fletcher and Botham for surviving some anxious moments when the fourth Test match with India began here today. By the close England were 198 for five and had probably left themselves safe from defeat.

On paper there might seem to be an uncanny numerical resemblance to the barren first days at Bangalore and Delhi: in reality England may well have taken a firm grip on the match by overcoming the caprices of a pitch whose lasting properties are open to doubt. India are going to find it hard work to make any sort of score in the fourth innings.

Fletcher followed his third consecutive winning of the toss with an innings of great character and skill. England were 68 for three when he came out after lunch; the boat was not so much rocking as leaking badly. For the remaining three hours and a half England's captain summoned all his experience and ability to thwart the bowlers. By tea he was only 20; by the close be was 46 and had avoided all serious error.

In a sense it was more an occasion to acknowledge a new Botham. Without losing any opportunity to strike the ball hard, he accepted the need to get his head down and reject any temptation for rash or irresponsible action. Not once did he look likely to lose patience and no bat could have seemed broader or straighter than the one he presented to the Indian attack. Botham has already played several remarkable innings for England, but this one by its maturity and dedication added a new dimension to his known ability.

Fletcher and Botham added 93 in 31 overs together in what is going to be a low scoring game. The multitude of more than 80,000 in this superb open stadium were unusually hushed for much of the day, completely absorbed in the gripping struggle between bat and ball. The wicket was far greener than predicted and the quicker bowlers often got the ball to skid; the slower bowlers straightened it and came through at different heights.

There were inevitable pangs of regret when it was learned that England had shirked including five bowlers, with the consequent lengthening of their tail, but before next Tuesday the selectors may be proved right. At least Emburey is on hand with Underwood to reap any advantage from the disintegrating pitch. India, as expected, included Yadav, an off-spinner, and they gave little away in the field with two brilliant slip catches helping to bring wickets.

At the start it was as if Boycott, with all the innate sixth sense of the great player, knew there was trouble ahead. He on-drove Madan Lal's first ball for four, played several aggressive hooks, one of which brought him a boundary off Kapil Dev, and generally played an untypical innings. Both Boycott and Tavaré fell edging balls from Kapil Dev that left them late as they pushed tentatively forward and in the first hour these two bulwarks of all England Test batting this series had gone.

There was a hint of consolation from the prospect of a stand between Gooch and Gower, who have never yet shared a long stand together. It was not to be. Shashtri came on to bowl the last over before lunch and from the final ball before the interval Gower cover-drove fiercely and gave Kirmani his third catch of the session.

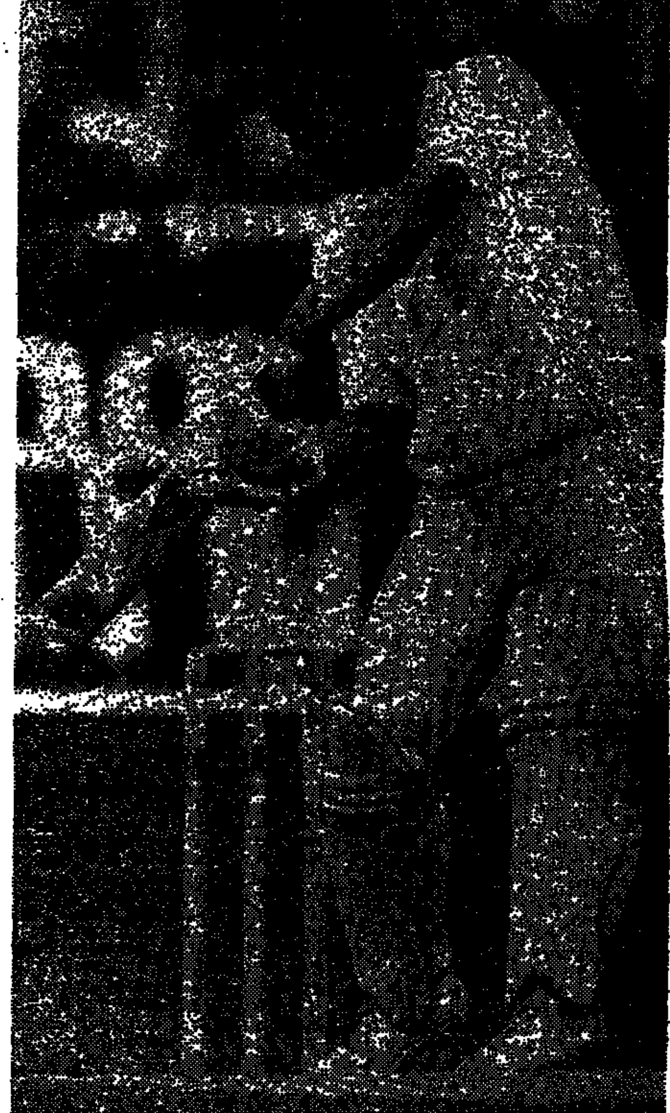
After the interval Fletcher made an understandably cautious beginning, but Gooch was always trying to punch the ball hard, even if he did not regularly find the gaps. Gooch lifted Yadav for four over mid-on and in the same over hit another four through the covers on the back foot.

The game overall, though, seemed in danger of slipping into the slow motion groove of the last two Tests. India had their fieldsmen spread wide and when their quicker men bowled, Madan Lal had one slip and Kapil Dev two.

The day's only ball change came after 42.1 overs with the score 88 for three. It wasted five minutes and with England taking only 24 runs from 17 overs in the afternoon's first hour it was the dullest cricket of the day. Abruptly the tension returned as Gooch drove with vigour against Doshi and was brilliantly caught right-handed with a reflex action by Viswanath, the only slip. Gooch had been in for three hours 20 minutes and hit only five fours, an indication of England's initial worries. Botham received a tumultuous reception and before he had scored survived a sharp chance to Srikkanth's left hand at forward short leg against Kapil Dev. He took 10 runs from three balls in the same over and then settled down to play with a caution that was out of character with anything he has shown before on this tour. By tea England were 128 for four from 58 overs after four hours.

In the evening period Botham and Fletcher both took advantage of the occasional overpitched ball and each scored two fours from separate overs by Yadav. For the first time Botham was starting to make batting look uncomplicated. Fletcher received one ball from Shastri that reared but any momentary alarm he felt was doubtless offset by the knowledge that India would be batting last.

With England 177 for four, India took the new ball straightaway in the 76th over and in Kapil Dev's second over with it Botham was out. He drove against a ball that swung away late and snicked a catch for Gavaskar at second slip to hold at the second attempt, a marvellous effort. Botham had been in 115 minutes and hit six fours.



Botham: added a new dimension to his known ability.

Underwood survived the final quarter of an hour as nightwatchman and at the close, as the players left the field, some 200 policemen with riot shields moved on to protect the square. It was the final dramatic touch to an enthralling day.

Some 200 students demonstrated outside the hotel where England are staying on New Year's Eve protesting about the presence of Boycott and Cook. They carried anti-apartheid banners and after handing in a letter to the tour manager, Ramon Subba Row, were dispersed by police using lathi sticks.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G A Gooch, c Viswanath, b Doshi	47
G Boycott, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	18
C J Tavaré, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	7
D I Gower, c Kirmani, b Shastri	11
*K W R Fletcher, not out	46
I T Botham, c Gavaskar, b Kapil Dev	58
D L Underwood, not out	5
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 4)	6
Total (5 wkts)	198

M W Gatting, J E Emburey, †R W Taylor and R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—39, 3—68, 4—85, 5—188.

BOWLING (to date): Kapil Dev, 20—4—66—3; Madan Lal, 11—2—34—0; Doshi, 17—6—28—1; Shastri, 18—7—22—1; Yadav, 16—6—42—0.

INDIA: *S M Gavaskar, K Srikkanth, D B Vengsarkar, G R Viswanath, S M Patil, †S M H Kirmani, Kapil Dev, R J Shastri, S Madan Lal, S Yadav, D R Doshi.

Umpires: S Kishan and M V Gothoskar.

A lot less boring than Bangalore

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 1

Flying across India on Wednesday—in the time that it takes over there to bowl perhaps a dozen overs, if that—I felt profoundly relieved to have been spared the ordeal of watching England's last two Test matches. When before, I wondered, can a side one down in a series have declared, as England did before the second Test, that they would be playing for a draw, let alone against such mercurial opponents. Here tomorrow, when Australia meet West Indies in the second of their three Test matches, things should be different.

Except in New Zealand when, surprisingly, they lost a short series and in India when they were without their Packer players, West Indies have not been beaten since 1975-76. Then, as now, they came straight to Sydney after being defeated in Melbourne. They were, in fact, on the point of going completely to pieces, which left Clive Lloyd, then in his early days as captain, nonplussed.

The remedy, they decided, was to develop an unparallelled array of fast bowling, which they have done to great effect. When they have been in need of runs, Richards has made them, almost invariably. That they lost in New Zealand was because he was not there; that they were beaten in Melbourne the other day was because, for once, he failed. To be here to see his, and their, mettle tested is a great joy—and should be a lot less boring than Bangalore.

In Melbourne the two best batsmen in the world, Richards and Greg Chappell, made respectively two and nought and nought and six. "We should be in for a great game, one I should like to be watching," Chappell says, hinting that playing against the West Indian fast bowlers, stung by defeat, may prove to be only moderately enjoyable.

Meanwhile, Tony Greig, now the immaculate chairman of a company of insurance brokers, is to be heard and seen on television, and at the Adelaide Oval, South Australia are to be seen in a one-day match batting in scarlet helmets and light blue pads, bowled to with a white ball by Victorians in yellow trousers. Mr Packer's influence lingers on.

Richards: has scored runs when they have been needed.

The Australian Cricket Board must be viewing with alarm the Test match attendances. The game at Perth between Australia and Pakistan was watched by a total of only 26,000 people and when the two sides met in Melbourne, there was not a day that the crowd exceeded 10,000. For the recent Boxing Day Test against West Indies the figures were better, though nothing like what they used to be. If ever there was a match to draw the crowds it should be tomorrow's. Should it fail to do so, the evidence can only be that the market is being flooded. We shall see.

We shall see, too, about the over-rate. If it was England who first showed the world how to bring the over-rate into play as a tactical ploy, they have had some apt and eager followers. For all the stoppages, to average something under 13 overs an hour, as India have just done in Delhi, with their spinners bowling as many overs as they did, was an outrage.

With their four fast bowlers, West Indies were the champion dawdlers until Doshi and Shastri set out to slow the game down. Knowing Doshi and his undying love of cricket, as I do, it must go very much against the grain for him to have to bowl as few balls in the hour as his conscience will allow rather than as many as can be humanly managed. One of these days a bowler will dream that he fell asleep walking back to his mark and wake up to find that he did.

Greenidge included: West Indies have not given up hope of their opening batsman, Gordon Greenidge, playing in the second Test match, Reuter reports. He was surprisingly included in a party of 13 players, although he is suffering from damaged knee ligaments and has not played for almost a month.

AUSTRALIA (from): B M Laird, G M Wood, J Dyson, G S Chappell (captain), K J Hughes, A R Border, R W Marsh, B Yardley, D K Lillee, J R Thomson, T M Alderman, G F Lawson R J Bright.

WEST INDIES (from): C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, S F A Bacchus, I V A Richards, H A Gomes, C H Lloyd (captain), P J Dujon, D A Murray, M D Marshall, M A Holding, J Garner, C E H Croft, S T Clarke.

Iqbal's five sink Tasmania

Launceston, Jan 1.—Iqbal Qasim, Pakistan's left-arm off-spinner, took five wickets for 31 runs as they shot Tasmania out for 158 on the opening day of the four-day match here today. At the close Pakistan had scored 18 for no wicket in reply.

Iqbal took his five wickets in 21.4 overs with one man run out, and Davison, Tasmania's captain, forced to retire hurt. The other three wickets fell to Imran Khan, bowling at express pace, for 59 runs in 18 overs.

After Tasmania had lost opener Beven with only four on the board, Jeffery and young Test hopeful Boon put on 65 for the second wicket, with Jeffery scoring 64 and Boon 34. But the recovery did not continue.

Boon was run out and Jeffery was caught at forward short leg off Qasim, and with Imran scoring two quick successes Tasmania lost four wickets for five runs.

Davison, 35, had scored 15 when he attempted to hook Imran and the ball slammed against the side of his face. He was cleared by x-ray of any fracture, but was unable to bat again.

But for Jeffery's fine innings Tasmania would have been routed. He had to start his innings three times over because of rain interruptions, which cut 61 minutes off playing time, but gave no chances. He hit eight boundaries in a stay lasting 144 minutes.

TASMANIA

I R Beven, b Imran Khan	0
R F Jeffrey, c Miandad, b Qasim	64
D C Boon, run out	34
*B F Davison, retired hurt	15
†R D Woolley, b Imran Khan	0
N J Allenby, b Imran Khan	0
P Mancell, l-b-w, b Qasim	12
F Stephenson, b Qasim	12
S L Saunders, c Ashraf, b Qasim	4
P A Blizzard, not out	1
P M Clough, b Qasim	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 7)	16
Total	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—109, 3—113, 4—114, 5—114, 6—148, 7—157, 8—158, 9—158, 10—158.

BOWLING: Imran, 18—4—59—3; Sarfraz, 12—3—40—0; Tahir, 3—1—10; 13—0; Qasim, 21.4—8—31—5.

PAKISTANIS: First Innings

Mohsin Khan, not out	5
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, not out	11
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (no wkt)	18

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 110, Cleveland Cavaliers 108; New Jersey Nets 130, Detroit Pistons 119; San Diego Clippers 94, Atlanta Hawks 91; Milwaukee Bucks 107, Washington Bullets 105; San Antonio Spurs 109, Houston Rockets 104; Kansas City Kings 120, Denver Nuggets 116; Phoenix Suns 113, Portland Trail Blazers 112; Boston Celtics 121, Utah Jazz 110; Philadelphia 76-ers 102, Seattle Supersonics 99.

Ice hockey

WORLD JUNIOR TOURNAMENT: Finland 9, Sweden 6; Sweden 4, United States 2; Czechoslovakia 7, West Germany 1; Finland 6, Soviet Union 3.

SPENGLER CUP: Spartak Moscow 8, Minnesota University Gophers 1.

FINAL STANDINGS

	P	W	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Spartak Moscow	4	4	0	27	9	8
Davos (Switz)	4	2	2	18	17	4
Cologne (WG)	4	2	2	19	22	4
Vitkovice (Czech)	4	2	2	15	15	4
Minnesota Univ.	4	0	4	14	27	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Thursday: Buffalo Sabres 4, Minnesota North Stars 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Detroit Red Wings 3; Vancouver Canucks 3, Edmonton Oilers 1. Wednesday: New York Rangers 6, New York Islanders 4; Montreal Canadiens 6, Chicago Black Hawks 3; St Louis Blues 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Washington Capitals 2; Hartford Whalers 6, Winnipeg Jets 1; Boston Bruins 4, Calgary Flames 2; Colorado Rockies 3, Los Angeles Kings 2; Edmonton Oilers 7, Philadelphia Flyers 5

Football

TEL AVIV: Israeli youth tournament: Portugal 4, Switzerland 0; Israel 5 Romania 2. Portugal won the tournament with Israel runners-up.

Cyclo-cross

LUXEMBOURG: 20.5km race: 1, H Weis (WG) 1hr 8min 45sec; 2, C Michely (LUX) 1.05sec behind; 3, S Douce (GB) 1.43.

Basketball

Johnson's power puts Solent in final

By Nicholas Harling

To the chagrin of Crystal Palace, the hosts for the fifth World Invitation Club championships sponsored by Philips, it was left not to them, but Solent Stars, their chief National League rivals to continue to carry the British flag into today's final against Maccabi Tel Aviv, the 1978, and 1979 winners and runners-up last year.

Solent, conquerors of Bevi Billy Milan, the third seeds in Thursday's quarter-final, went a stage further yesterday when they defeated the Belgian club, Royal Anderlecht Richmond, in the first semi-final that was far more gripping than the 108-95 score suggests.

For drama, however, it had nothing on the second semi-final in which Maccabi, already without their injured forward, Grant-Silver, brought on another semi-fit player, Williams, against Groningen only to have him disqualified during a torrid second half. Williams had already been involved in two off-the-ball incidents when he raced towards committed a foul.

Like Williams, Faber was also disqualified but that was not the end of the dispute for as the match ended Williams appeared to go looking for Faber, who was then granted police protection in the dressing room area. The Israelis protested about the one-match suspension which would automatically keep him out of the final.

Williams had come on when Maccabi were trailing by nine points, but with their big American and revived scoring form of Berkowitz, the Israelis soon transformed the deficit into a comfortable lead.

A technical committee later decided to reject the Israeli appeal which means that Williams cannot now redeem himself for the 10 free throws he missed in last year's final. However, late last night the Israeli club were threatening to boycott the final in protest.

Solent might have gone the same way as the holders, Athletes in Action, beaten by Anderlecht on Thursday, had the Belgians not collapsed dramatically midway through the second half. Ultimately, it was the awesome scoring strength of Johnson that brought him 52 points and the shrewd tactical switches of Tom Wisman, Solent's coach, that swung the game their way.

Anderlecht's late inclusion in the tournament meant that they had come with a squad of only eight players. As three Belgian internationals had already decided to take their holidays when the invitation arrived two weeks ago, too much responsibility was probably placed on the shoulders of their starting five.

As basket was traded for basket it seemed that Anderlecht might overcome their handicap. Uncharacteristic elementary mistakes by Pemberton and Philip placed a considerable onus on Johnson, Tatham and Saiers. Johnson, who learned his basketball at the same university of New Mexico that produced Saiers and Mr Wisman, literally rose to the challenge with unerring accuracy. He scored 14 of Solent's first 20 points.

Saiers, who restricted himself largely to jumping for defensive rebounds, was his usual imperial self, until he was fouled out with just over a minute to go. It was the first time he had been removed from a Solent game, and he felt hard done by the nature of some of the officials' calls. So did just about everyone else. Mr Wisman incurred a technical foul for complaining when Tatham was fouled in the act of shooting and Louis Van Bambeke, Anderlecht's coach, said: "We were up against seven men, their players, and the two officials".

THURSDAY'S RESULTS: Quarter-final: Solent 98 (Philp 26, Saiers 23, Pemberton 18, Johnson 16), Bevi Billy Milan 94; Groningen (Netherlands) 97, Crystal Palace 95 (Johnson 22, Roma 19, Jeremich 18); Maccabi Tel Aviv 97, Klosterneuburg (Austria) 81; Royal Anderlecht Richmond 95, Athletes in Action 91.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS: Semi-final: Solent 108 (Johnson 54, Saiers 14, Walton 14, Pemberton 12, Tatham 12), Anderlecht 95; Maccabi 118, Groningen 105. Women's semi-finals: Klosterneuburg 80, Crystal Palace 59; Leverkusen (WG) 68, Groningen 44.

Rugby Union

Enforced rest no help to England

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

William Blackledge Beaumont, whose OBE in the New Year's Honours List must have given pleasure to his friends and admirers everywhere, is quietly confident that England will beat Australia in the last of their internationals at Twickenham this afternoon. "I think," he said, "that we're a [illegible]."

The England captain believes he has the best back division in Britain and forwards strong and experienced enough to establish control of the set pieces. But he concedes that he would have liked more time to prepare.

The only member of his team who has had a game in England since the trial a fortnight ago is Bob Hesford, the new No 8, who played for the South and South West against a Wallaby side which, [illegible] adroitly around the worst of the weather, has kept their pot boiling. England's hooker, Peter Wheeler, has not played for three weeks.

The lack of English preparation has been a particular frustration for their coach, Mike Davis, who had to wait until Thursday to give his party some thorough training at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill. Yet Davis thinks that England should have the individual flair and the flexibility to breach an Australian defence, which has conceded only eight tries in 21 games.

The details of this remarkable record bear repetition. The Midlands and London scored two tries apiece, Oxford University, Munster, Wales and Scotland each managed one.

The Australians scored the only try of the match against Ireland, two tries to one against Wales and three to one against Scotland. But, in Cardiff and Edinburgh, Paul McLean could not kick their goals, so Australia need a victory today to finish all square. Is it a portent that the versatile McLean—stand-off in two internationals, centre in the last one, and now full back—has been practising at Twickenham this week?

There will be widespread sympathy for Gould, a big man with big qualities who, towards the end of his successful tour, has paid the price for an unfortunate second half at Murrayfield. Yet this latest Wallaby combination, with John Hipwell allied to Mark Ella at half-back, and with O'Connor and Hawker restored in the three-quarter line, looks the fastest and most exciting they have fielded.

"I think," Davis has observed, "that it is a backhanded compliment. They rate our back line, and their selection suggests that they want to go for the expansive game that we all expected them to play in the internationals but haven't seen much of so far."

It is one thing, of course, to set your sights on a wide, free-flowing game and another to have the means to do it. Until the later stages of their matches in Dublin and Cardiff the Australian scrummage had obvious difficulties, and they have never revealed a commanding presence at the lineouts.

Against Scotland, however, the scrummage did move effectively over the whole course. Now they believe that the introduction of their tallest lock, Steve Williams, will give them an important extra presence at the set pieces.

England are happy to put this belief to the test with a front five not inaptly described by their skipper as "a very solid lot". Wheeler is flanked in the front row by Smart and Gary Pearce, who did a thoroughly sound job against stern opposition in Argentina in the summer.

There is confidence, too, that the introduction of Peter Winterbottom, the one new cap on either side, will give England extra pace and aggression on the open-side flank. A bonny struggle is in prospect at loose forward, where Australia are so well armed.

In the early stages, at least, England could borrow a leaf from the Scottish book and put the ball behind Australia—in which case the accuracy of Huw Davies's boot could be important. They have decided, I fancy, that there may be little joy from running at Australia from the set pieces, although that need not exclude a miss-move or two involving Marcus Rose.

They have pledged themselves not to give away unnecessary penalties, an area in which they yielded less than any other country in the last championship.

England to win, in a match which, given decent conditions, ought to be one to remember, but the forecast, alas, sounds wet and windy.



Beaumont: quietly confident that he leads the better side

Today's teams at Twickenham

England			Australia	
W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University)	15	Full back	P. E. McLean (Brisbane)	15
J. Carleton (Orrell)	14	Right wing	M. D. O'Connor (Brisbane)	14
C. R. Woodward (Leicester)	13	Right centre	A. G. Slack (Brisbane)	13
P. W. Dodge (Leicester)	12	Left centre	M. J. Hawker (Sydney)	12
M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11	Left wing	B. J. Moon (Brisbane)	11
W. H. Davies (Cambridge University)	10	Stand-off	M. G. Ella (Sydney)	10
S. J. Smith (Sale)	9	Scrum half	J. N. B. Hipwell (NSW Country)	9
C. E. Smart (Newport)	1	Prop	J. E. C. Meadows (Victoria)	1
P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2	Hooker	C. M. Carberry (Brisbane)	2
G. S. Pearce (Northampton)	3	Prop	A. M. D'Arcy (Brisbane)	3
N. C. Jeavons (Moseley)	6	Flanker	G. Cornelsen (NSW Country)	6
W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4	Lock	P. W. McLean (Brisbane)	4
M. J. Colclough (Angoulême)	5	Lock	S. A. Williams (Sydney)	5
P. Winterbottom (Headingley)	7	Flanker	S. P. Poidevin (Sydney)	7
R. Hesford (Bristol)	8	No. 8	M. E. Loane* (Brisbane)	8
* Captain			* Captain	

Referee: A Richards (Wales)

REPLACEMENTS: N Stringer (Wasps), L Cusworth (Leicester), N Melville (Wasps), P Rendall (Wasps), A Simpson (Sale), V Cannon (Northampton).

REPLACEMENTS: R G Gould (Brisbane), M C Martin (Sydney), P A Cox (Sydney), S Pilecki (Brisbane), A A Shaw (Brisbane), C Roche (Brisbane).

Bedford check sequence of Welsh home victories

By Peter Marson

London Welsh 9 Bedford 9

A more inauspicious New Year's Day than that which dawned on Old Deer Park yesterday would be difficult to imagine. It was markedly grey, cold and damp.

Yet, neither London Welsh nor Bedford seemed to need inspiration from another quarter and in the circumstances a good crowd witnessed a hard-fought, always interesting match where the honours were shared, with the Welsh scoring three penalty goals to Bedford's goal and a penalty goal.

Thus a draw, which was a new experience this season for both clubs, signalled the end of the Welsh's winning sequence at home. If the Welsh will say that they ought to have won with room to spare — after all, Philip Thomas and Davies shared eight shots at goal from penalty kicks to a successful one by Smith — Bedford could properly claim that they had scored the game's only try, and a good one at that.

Smith was the scorer shortly after the start to the second half; a fine conversion from the touchline meant that he pocketed all nine points.

Bedford, who have spent the first half of the season searching for a successful formula, showed signs of having turned the corner. Their problems seem to have been finding backs to complement a hard-working pack. With Smith's all round performance, Bailey's speed on the wing, an interesting pairing in the centre and Key's enthusiasm at full back, Mawle, the captain, might have stumbled on the answer.

The Welsh, for whom Bowring as always set a splendid example, often looked on the threshold of something borne of flair, and capable even of taking a leaf out of the book extolling a glorious and recent past.

At the end of the first half-hour Philip Thomas had been successful with his fourth kick at goal; Davies with the fifth kick, his first attempt, and by half-time Smith had put over a simple kick from 15 metres out. Smith's clever, curving run followed and Philip Thomas levelled the scores with Welsh's eighth penalty attempt.

LONDON WELSH: H Davies; D Rees, J Williams (rep. G Hassell), S Grabham, P Thomas; M Titley, R Pritchard; T Jones, B Light, B Bradley, K Bowring (captain), R Thomas, D Roade, G Parsons, M Watkins.

BEDFORD: A Key; J Sargent, W Barker, B Forrestor, M Bailey; S Smith (rep. S Binnington), I Peck; S Ashton, M Howe, G Mansell, N Bennett, J Mawle (captain), R Wilkinson, A Whitehouse, C Hooker.

Referee: J A F Trigg (London).

Gloucester's triumph more emphatic than it appears

By Alan Gibson

Gloucester 27 Moseley 21

The last day of 1981, in my part of the West, brought bright sunshine, as though the year was leaving with an apologetic wink. The first day of 1982 restored us to normal. It was damp and misty and muddy at Gloucester. Nevertheless the teams provided an entertaining match, full of vigour but rarely rough, full of intelligent play, even if the greasy ball, the slippery ground, and the remnants of New Year's Eve caused a lot of mistakes to be made.

I also admired the way in which the referee kept the game under control, though he was not well placed to judge one of the Moseley tries, and came in for some bitter comment from the Gloucester crowd, who in any case are not very well disposed to Bristol referees.

Gloucester won by two goals, three tries, and a penalty goal, to three goals and a penalty goal. It was not so narrow as it sounds. Gloucester were always ahead, and at half time led by 24 points to six. The wind, though strong, blew across the field, and was not of much use to either side. Gloucester's tries were scored by Jones, Teague, Conway, and Boyle (two). Boyle's tries, both characteristic charges by the mighty man, were greeted with special joy by the crowd, who feel he is unlucky, not to put it more strongly not to be in the England side. He was captain for the day, and my word, he played like one. Gadd and Jones made conversion, and Jones kicked a penalty, ten minutes from the end, which was Gloucester's only score in the second half, and was decisive, coming when it did.

Jones is an interesting player. He mixes touches of brilliance with unexpected moments of incompetence. I expect the best of him is yet to come.

Moseley had scored a try in the first half, a good one by Goodwin (who came near to scoring a couple more later). Metcalfe converted this, as he did the two second-half tries by Tockwood and Corless. Tockwood's was a fine one, a charge which out-Boyled Boyle. But otherwise Metcalfe's kicking was poor and it was only with his six penalty attempts at goal that he had any success.

GLOUCESTER: A Durkin; P Conway, S Parsloe, P Taylor, P Pritchard; L Jones, S Baker; G Sargent, D White, S Ashby, J Gadd, J Orwin, S Boyle (captain), M Longstaff, M Teague.

MOSELEY: I Metcalfe; A Thomas, R Lawson, M Perry, J Goodwin; N Archer, S Sutherland; T Corless, G Cox (captain), S Acaster, D Warren, R Lockwood, J Davidson, R Barr, I Bowland.

Referee: M Morgan (Bristol).

Football

Giants in traditional fear of the unknown

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Football at last comes back in from the cold today and steps straight into the warmth of unsurpassing [illegible]. With limbs frozen by three weeks of inactivity, forecasting the results of the usually unpredictable third round of the FA Cup is as hard as the green turf that has until recently been hidden by snow.

It is traditionally an upsetting moment for giants anyway and few have more to fear than Brighton, already humbled by Barnsley in the League Cup. Their opponents, Barnet of the Alliance Premier League, have not conceded a goal in six of their last seven games and have also recently strengthened their attack by signing Westwood from Gillingham.

The sloping Underhill pitch is covered more by mud than grass and Barnet's manager, Barry Fry, hopes that Brighton's "bottle will go when they see it". He also believes that Brighton have blundered by including Robinson, who has just recovered from damaged knee ligaments. "I'd be surprised if he lasts more than half an hour on our surface", he said.

Enfield's manager, Eddie McCluskey, who led his side to the fourth round last season, will invest in his confidence this morning. "We are quoted at 7-2 to beat Crystal Palace, so I'll be having a word with the local bookmaker", he said yesterday. Palace recall Wicks and Hinshelwood, both of whom have not played in the first team for three months.

Whatever the outcome at Vicarage Road, Watford expect to receive record receipts of £50,000 for the tie against Manchester United. Rice, five times a Wembley visitor with Arsenal, passed a fitness test yesterday and his experience could be crucial for such a youthful side. Barnes, one of three promising youngsters, may not be considered fit enough to play.

Watford knocked Southampton and Nottingham Forest out of the League Cup last season and also triumphed over United in the same competition in 1979. But United welcome back Bailey, whose broken hand has mended, Coppell, injured in England's World Cup game against Hungary, and Buchan, who replaces the injured McQueen. Albiston, Bailey and Coppell also signed new contracts yesterday for three, four and five years respectively.

Jennings, though, did not and may make his last FA Cup appearance for Arsenal at White Hart Lane, the ground he has so often graced. Yesterday was the deadline for the renewal of his contract but he declined to do so. Instead he will wait until the end of the season before making a decision but it seems likely that his future lies in the United States.

Tottenham Hotspur retain nine of the team that beat Manchester City in the replayed final last May. Clemence and Falco are the outsiders. Archibald is still absent through injury but Miller, who missed the defeat in Lisbon during the week, is preferred to Price in defence.

John Toshack, disappointed by Swansea City's display at Southampton on Monday, has immediately taken three players off the transfer list and recalled Giles from Orient for the visit of his former club, Liverpool. As Ray Kennedy and Johnson are suspended and Johnston is injured, McDermott will return after being dropped last week.

Phil Thompson has decided to give up the role of captain in a bad to regain form. The job goes to Graeme Souness.

Southampton will be unchanged for the eighth successive match at Leicester, but if Nicholl and Waldron, their two central defenders, are expecting a comfortable afternoon, they might be surprised. In Jock Wallace's opinion, that is where the weakness lies and he has brought back Melrose, a speedy striker.

Faces to follow in 1982: an Argentine and three Englishmen

Maradona will reign in Spain

By Norman Fox

Cesar Menotti, the lank, chain-smoking manager of the World Cup holders, Argentina, recently invited upon himself the wrath of that nation by dropping Diego Maradona, the young man who in Spain may justify the title "the best player in the world".

Menotti often braves unpopularity. In 1978 he kept Maradona out of the World Cup team, saying the 17-year-old was not ready, even though the youngster had been an international player for a year.

Today Maradona is no bigger than he was at 16, still a stocky 5ft 4in, but he can look after himself on the field. Whether he can cope with the external pressures is one of the most debated questions to be answered in Spain.

His recent "dropping" from the national team was, in fact, his choice rather than that of Menotti and was a sign of tension. After enduring months of football politics, involving a complicated loan transfer from Argentinos Juniors to Boca Juniors for a reported £4m, he asked for a break from squad training. Menotti omitted him from the games against Czechoslovakia and Poland. The team played poorly and the crowds screamed for his return.

Argentina's 1980 tour of Europe whetted the appetite for the extraordinary skills of this attacking midfield player, who showed against England at Wembley that he could "lose" three opponents in three yards. Yet in his early teens he was considered too short. The son of a railway worker of Italian descent, he lived in the suburbs of Buenos Aires and became a member of Argentinos Juniors most junior teams.

After first appearing for the league team at 16, he soon became the most popular player in the country, attracting offers of more than £1m from Europe, especially from Barcelona who have been pursuing him almost from the beginning. To keep him, Argentinos Juniors were said to pay him £150,000 a year.

His young life has been full of complications. He wanted compensation for not going to Barcelona and the Argentine FA were involved in raising money when he moved to Boca Juniors. Then the situation was further complicated by rumours that when he asked to be left out of the national squad the real reason was that once omitted he could be transferred to Europe. No member of the national squad is allowed to leave the country until after the World Cup.

Whatever the reasons for Maradona's present disagreement with the national organization, his club form is reported to be exciting, so Argentina cling to the hope that his phenomenal talent can be grafted to the experience of the 1978 side. After that he will probably be free to leave and Europe could gain the outstanding footballer of the decade.



Maradona: Pointing the way to greatness.



Bobby Robson: successful — Bryan Robson: versatile



Alan Devonshire: skilful

England has need of these men

By Stuart Jones

This time 13 years ago Bobby Robson was listed among the unemployed. A former player with Fulham and West Bromwich Albion, he won 20 England caps, scoring twice on his first appearance against France in 1957. After gaining experience in managership with Vancouver Royal Canadians, he returned to Fulham, who dismissed him after only eight months.

Ipswich Town, a country club fresh out of the second division, invited him to replace Bill McGarry in January 1969 and he has since become by far the longest serving manager in the Football League. His loyalty is about to be rewarded. Ipswich are favourites to win the national title and, if so, Mr Robson will become an even warmer favourite to take over the national side from Ron Greenwood later this year.

For four years at Portman Road he allowed promising youngsters, twice winners of the FA Youth Cup, to filter through and only once since 1973 have Ipswich failed to enter Europe. After instigating such a successful youth scheme, Mr Robson needed to spend less than £1m to build a side that won the FA Cup in 1978 and the UEFA Cup last season, both for the first time.

Only Cooper of the current team has not won international honours, although Mr Robson has bought only Mariner, O'Callaghan, Muhren and Thijssen. Ipswich's lone flaw has been their lack of strength in depth, a weakness that cost them two trophies six months ago.

An 18-year-old made his bow in the unlikely surrounds of Bootham Crescent in the spring of 1975. It was a meaningless second division game at York City but West Bromwich Albion were to be promoted the following season and the youngster was destined in little over six years to become the most expensive footballer that Britain is ever likely to produce.

Born in Chester-le-Street, Bryan Robson played for his native Durham County, was an England Schools trialist and won a Youth cap while developing with West Bromwich as an apprentice. After breaking a leg three times, he blossomed into a midfield player that may not have caught the eyes of spectators but was rated highly enough by his former manager, Ron Atkinson, who brought him to Manchester United for a record fee of £1.5m last October, and by the England manager, Ron Greenwood.

The only player to be selected for all eight of England's World Cup qualifying matches, Robson will gain international repute on the Spanish stage this summer. A versatile performer in defence who averages more than a goal in every five games, he is likely to step into the world class category, where only one England outfield player, Keegan, belongs at present.

Crystal Palace took a brief look at the scrawny youngster and decided that if he had a future, it did not lie at Selhurst Park. Disillusioned, Alan Devonshire became a part-time player with Southall in the Isthmian League and his career seemed as limited as his daily life, surrounded as it was by factory walls. A West Ham United scout changed all that.

Devonshire was signed by West Ham for the remarkable sum of only £5,000 in September 1976 and, within a month, was playing in the first team in a League Cup match against Queen's Park Rangers. In contrast to the costly Robson, his explosive speed and spell-binding trickery on the left side of midfield are delightful enough to be applauded even by opposing spectators.

After West Ham were relegated in 1978, his abilities were honed in the second division alongside the more experienced Brooking and the club that was reputed to be no more than stylish suddenly began to win honours—the FA Cup in 1980 and the second division championship last season when they also reached the final of the League Cup.

Devonshire, himself, began to win honours as well. In March 1980, he was picked for England's B team and, two months later, was promoted to the senior side. With Brooking likely to fill his position for England in Spain, he may not gain as much World Cup recognition as Robson during the World Cup. He will soon, though.

Blackheath made to battle all the way by Saracens

By Peter Bills

Blackheath 9 Saracens 6

Blackheath, like their opponents inactive for the past month, emerged from the mud and gloom of the Rectory Field with an important merit table victory yesterday. The club's success, achieved by two dropped goals and a penalty goal to two penalty goals, was earned the hard way. Blackheath started slowly yet stoked up sufficient fire in their bellies after half time to finish narrow yet deserved winners.

The Christmas-New Year period has provided some sparkling matches at this famous old ground. The Racing Club de France and then Oxford and Cambridge Past and Present drew splendid crowds in times gone by. Yesterday's New Year fixture was watched by a healthy enough crowd considering the awful conditions.

Conditions dictated events. Handling and goal kicking were hazardous affairs, the latter shown by the nine penalty attempts missed, six by Kibble and Norton for Blackheath and three by Harrower, the enterprising Saracens captain.

Blackheath's scrummage, especially their front row, was a strong feature of their play. Yet the nice firm base upfront, which Saracens found impossible to challenge, did not give the overall control one envisaged.

For much of the first half Saracens, who handled more crisply, seemed to have better ideas than their opponents. The lineouts were indecisive but the burly Dawson and Pattinson presented plenty of problems.

Blackheath, who have scored some notable victories this season over both varsities, Coventry and Neath, seemed to be making heavy weather of affairs as Saracens continued to pick the right option with greater wisdom. Hartley had suffered difficulties at scrum half from some untidy ball. But once Ubee sorted himself out behind his harassed partner, Blackheath's stock was raised. Ubee had dropped a splendid goal seven minutes before halftime, seizing Hartley's wild pass and turning nimbly before lifting the heavy ball over the bar from an acute angle. That meant Saracens lost their early advantage from a Harrower penalty goal after 15 minutes.

Ubee dropped another goal seven minutes from the end of the match, this time from in front of the posts. By then Kibble had at last adjusted his sights to land a penalty goal, awarded for foul play.

Saracens, for whom Steadman worked tirelessly at the base of the scrum, put everything into a late rally. But Harrower's second penalty, awarded for offside, was their only reward.

BLACKHEATH: P Norton; K Purchase, A Crust, J Morrison, C Kibble; P Ubee, J Hartley; P Essenhigh, A Wolstenholme, R French, D Jellnek, P Mathews, K Buller, K Acott, P Lockyer.

SARACENS: S Hancock; S Miller, A Harrower, P Lytollis, P Kamara; P Eggleton, F Steadman; C Roberts, N French, D Coomber, A Keay, M Pettersen, A Dawson, J McGurk, M Newcombe.

Referee: C J Shutie (London Society).

Rogers seasonal gift to Southend

Southend 2 Exeter 1

Southend's month-long lay-off was forgotten after just three minutes when Exeter failed to clear a free kick and Pountney's return shot was deflected beyond the reach of goalkeeper Main by defender Rogers.

The unhappy Rogers also figured in Southend's second goal when he floored Mercer in the 27th minute. Cusack converted the penalty.

Exeter had enjoyed a brief spell of supremacy midway through the first half but hit every chance wide. They almost poached a point when Fisher scored a consolation goal five minutes from the end, but hit a post from a free kick right on the whistle.

Buckley open to offers

Walsall's former player-manager Alan Buckley has been placed on the transfer list at his own request and has given up all involvement in the club's management. Neil Martin will now take full control as manager.

Buckley, aged 30, led Walsall to promotion from the fourth division two years ago as player-manager. Martin joined him as joint manager at the start of this season, but recently, after losing his place in the first team, Buckley was relieved of any management role with the first team and placed in charge of the reserves. Martin's methods have transformed the team from last year's relegation fighters to this season's promotion candidates.

Chris Kelly, the Leatherhead player-coach, who was fined, suspended and placed on the transfer list earlier this week, has resolved his problems with the Isthmian League Club.

Barnsley, desperate for match practice before their League Cup date with Liverpool on January 13 and a possible FA Cup game against either Kettering or Blackpool next week, have arranged a match at Bangor today.

Poland will play

Poland has confirmed that it will take part in the World Cup finals in Spain in June, the official Polish news agency, PAP, reported. It said the Polish Football Association sent a letter to the International Football Federation confirming its participation. Two Polish officials would attend the World Cup draw in Madrid on January 16.

Coventry pair dropped, fined

Garry Thompson, the England under-21 coloured striker and his Coventry colleague Tommy English, have been fined two weeks' wages and dropped from today's third round FA Cup tie against Sheffield Wednesday for a breach of club discipline.

□ Nottingham Forest assistant manager Peter Taylor expects Ian Bowyer to re-sign for the club from Sunderland today. Bowyer moved to Roker Park a year ago for £275,000 in search of regular first team football. Now he is on his way back to the club where he earned a "super sub" tag for a bargain £45,000.

Taylor said: "His experience will be of immense value to us. This fellow is a real 'pro'."

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	200	300	Good	Crust	Fair	Snow	−1
Good snow, bad visibility							
Anzère	150	320	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	0
All lifts open							
Courmayeur	160	290	Good	Powder	Powder	Cloud	1
Superb skiing conditions							
Davos	100	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Snow	−1
Good skiing but föhn							
Flaine	120	320	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	−2
Good skiing above 2,000m							
Grindlewald	60	160	Good	Crust	Fair	Snow	−1
New snow on hard base							
Isola 2000	175	205	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	−5
Good skiing on piste							
Kitzbühel	60	120	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	0
Excellent outlook							
Niederau	110	160	Fair	Crust	Fair	Rain	6
Wet snow on hard base							
La Plagne	150	350	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	−2
Some lifts closed by wind							
St Anton	150	350	Fair	Heavy	Poor	Snow	3
Slush on lower slopes							
Tignes	220	200	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	−5
Powder on crust							
Verbier	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Wengen	60	120	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	1
New snow has improved runs							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from tourist boards:

	(cm) L	U	of Piste	Weather	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	50	130	Wet	Good	3
Arosa	110	160	Pwdr	Good	3
Braunwald	160	300	Pwdr	Good	5
Champery	30	150	Wet	Fair	6
Château d'Oex	50	120	Wet	Good	1
Disentis	100	230	Pwdr	Good	2
Engelberg	50	160	Hard	Good	4
Kandersteg	35	140	Wet	Good	4
Klosters	100	190	Wet	Good	1
Lenk	40	110	Wet	Good	1
Lenzerheide	80	130	Wet	Good	5
Mürren	90	140	Pwdr	Good	2
Pontresina	60	120	Pwdr	Good	0
Saas-Fee	90	130	Pwdr	Good	-1
St. Cergue	80	150	Wet	Good	3
St. Moritz	60	130	Pwdr	Good	0
Savognin	40	100	Hard	Good	5

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: main runs all complete, hard packed snow with icy patches; lower slopes, most runs complete, hard packed snow with icy patches; vertical runs, 1600ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 1000ft. Glen Shee: main runs most complete, hard packed snow; lower slopes, ample nursery areas, hard packed snow; vertical runs, 1000ft; access roads, slight snow; snow level, 1200ft. Glencoe: main runs and lower slopes, all complete, hard packed snow; vertical runs, 1600ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 1000ft. Lecht: main runs—all runs complete, hard packed snow; lower slopes, ample nursery areas, hard packed snow on a hard base; vertical runs, 1600ft; access roads, clear; snow level, 2000ft.

Rugby League

Hull derby game likely to be postponed

By Keith Macklin

Gloom shrouded Humberside yesterday as thickly as freezing fog. The Hull secretary Peter Darley, was pessimistic about the chances for the derby game with Hull Kingston Rovers due to be played tomorrow.

He said there were eight degrees of frost in the ground, and it would need a remarkable thaw to make the pitch playable. However, both clubs are anxious to get the fixture played to avoid even further congestion later in the season, and if this morning's inspection wipes out the game it will be played next Tuesday before the all-ticket crowd of 18,000.

Chances of play tomorrow are better for grounds west of the Pennines, and if the temperatures rise above freezing there is a possibility of a game at Leigh, where Fulham are the visitors.

Club officials throughout the league are cursing the spitefulness of the weather. The thaw had made many grounds playable, and the sudden descent of frost and freezing fog yesterday took everyone by surprise.

Leeds will hope to go ahead with their game at Headingley thanks to their underground electrical wiring, but the situation elsewhere in Yorkshire is bleak. East of the Pennines the snowfalls have been much heavier

Kelly sets up victory

By Keith Macklin

Out on the pitches yesterday ghostly figures flitted in and out of the mist. On the terraces, spectators shivered and squinted red-eyed at the barely discernible outlines.

Warrington beat Wigan 26—9 and St Helens defeated Widnes 13—10, but the scores and the scorers had to be carefully checked and verified at the end of fog-shrouded matches which were started and finished largely through the courage and persistence of clubs, players and referees.

After nearly a month without a game, Warrington seemed determined to stage the traditional holiday fixture with Wigan, and 3,669 hardy souls turned out to watch it. Wigan lost Glyn Shaw, their front row forward, in the first half when he swung a punch at Chisnall, his opposite number, and were rarely in with a chance. Before the interval, Kelly scored two tries for Warrington, backing up well first to Hesford and then to Fieldhouse, and Hesford kicked five goals, against two from Whitfield.

As the thick grey blanket of fog enveloped Wilderspool it was something of a surprise when the second half started, and a bigger one when it finished, but Fred Lindop, the referee, and the players soldiered on. Courtney and Phil Ford added tries for Warrington and Hesford took his goals tally to seven. Wood got a try for Wigan and Whitfield kicked his third goal.

At St Helens, Widnes lost for the third time in succession, and must be revising their hopes of winning the championship early. Here again, barely half the pitch was visible, and spectators were constantly heard crying "bring it over here".

Peters, Moorby and Gorley scored the St Helens tries, and Glynn kicked two goals. For Widnes, Gregory and Burke scored tries and Burke landed two goals. More than 5,000 turned up for this game, but like the spectators at Warrington they must have doubted whether half a loaf is truly better than no bread.

Although there will be considerable admiration for the two clubs who beat the odds to stage the games, conditions were far from ideal and there would have been few complaints from supporters had the matches been postponed. It all adds up to another unfortunate dilemma for the referees, this time Lindop and Stan Wall, who did their best to give a rugby-starved public some sustenance.

FIRST DIVISION: St Helens 13, Widnes 10; Warrington 26, Wigan 9. Postponed: Bradford Northern v Castleford; Wakefield Trinity v Featherstone Rovers; York v Leeds.

SECOND DIVISION: Postponed: Batley v Hunslet; Doncaster v Keighley; Swinton v Rochdale Hornets.

Athletics

Fast race round the park at midnight

By a Special Correspondent

While some drank in the new year and others sang it in, more than 200 people were running it in as they took part in London's first midnight road race held round Battersea Park.

Though there were only a few dozen spectators watching the athletes pad along the dark and misty eight-kilometre course it was a fast race for the leaders, the eventual winner being Australian marathon champion, David Chettle, a carpenter living in Croydon, who returned 25 minutes 22 seconds.

Margaret Boddy, from Leicester, was a surprise winner in the women's race, coming home in 29 minutes 58 seconds. She has been only running for 18 months and beat the favourite, Lesley Watson of London. The race was the last in the series organized during the year by the London Road Runners' Club.

CITY 3-MILE ROAD RACE: 1, O Bould (Highgate) 14 min 42 sec; 2, J Bevan (unattached) 14 min 49; 3, W Harvey (Ranelagh) 14.51. First veteran: W Harvey. First lady: P Jones (Ilford) 19.07.

GOTEBORG: Silvester Race: 1, S Axhner (Sweden) 33:14.00; 2, C Taylor (GB) 33:42.00.

MADRID: New Year's Eve Race: 1, A Hagelsteen (Belgium) 30:06.00; 2, J Gonzalez (Spain) 30:14.00; 3, P Daenens (Belgium) 30:28.00; 4, J Coster (GB) 30:29.00; 5, N Muir (GB) 30:47.00.

Sport in brief

33 Export takes long way round to finish

The French yacht 33 Export hopes to be repaired in time to take part in the fourth and final leg of the round the world race, from Mar Del Plata to Portsmouth, it was announced yesterday. She was dismasted on November 13 during the second leg from Cape Town to Auckland and arrived at St Denis, Reunion Island on board a ship. She will be transferred to another bound for Marseilles. The remaining entries are currently competing in the third leg, from Auckland to Mar Del Plata.

□ The crew of the Australian yacht Szechwan celebrated the New Year with one eye on the clock. Their boat is well placed to win the Sydney to Hobart race on handicap, but they now have to wait for their main rivals to finish. Several yachts can still beat Szechwan, but all were reported to be virtually becalmed in winds of less than five knots off Tasman Island.

□ Japanese motor cyclist Kasomi Takashi was one of the first casualties of the 10,000 km Paris to Dakar rally when his Suzuki DR 500 was in collision with another motor cycle a few hours after the start in Paris. After being interviewed by police, he was able to rejoin the race, in which 235 cars, 132 motor cycles, and 23 lorries are competing.

Yesterday's results

Third division

Southend (2) 2 Exeter (0) 1
Pountney, Cusack (pen) — Fisher — 5,985

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle	19	11	2	6	28	21	35
Chesterfield	18	10	4	4	27	13	34
Walsall	18	9	5	4	25	13	32
Southend	19	10	2	7	25	19	32
Brentford	19	9	4	6	22	15	31
Gillingham	19	9	3	7	29	28	30

FA CUP: Postponed: Second round: Port Vale v Stockport County. Third round: Nottingham Forest v Wrexham.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath 1, Trowbridge 1; Northwich Victoria 1, Runcorn 1; Yeovil 1, Weymouth 4. Postponed: Frickley v Scarborough; Maidstone v Gravesend.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: King's Lynn 3, Grantham 0; Morecambe 0, Lancaster 1 (abandoned after 60 minutes, fog). Postponed: Matlock v Buxton; Mossley v Witton Albion; South Liverpool v Macclesfield.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: North: Taunton Town 2, Minehead 0.

FA VASE: Second round: Harpenden 2, Crews Athletic 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford 3, Dawlish 1; Bridport 1, Frome 2; Devizes 1, Chippenham 1; Mangotsfield 2, Clandown 3; Portway Bristol 2, Clevedon 2; Saltash 1, Liskeard 1; Wellington 1, Falmouth 3; Welton Rovers 1, Bridgwater 3; Weston-super-Mare 0, Barnstaple 1.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath 9, Saracens 6; Bristol 37, Clifton 0; Fylde 17, St Helens 7; Gloucester 27, Moseley 21; London Welsh 9, Bedford 9. Cancelled: Broughton Park v Wilmslow.

WELSH CUP: Second round: Newbridge 15, Abergavenny 0; Newport Saracens 3, Newport 32; Pontypool 54, Senghenydd 10. Postponed: Ebbw Vale v Tonyrefail.

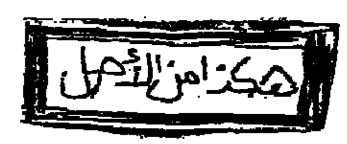
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Middlesex Schools under-18 30, Eastern Counties Schools under-18 10 (at Centaurs RFC).

Thursday's results

FA VASE: second round: Ampthill 4, East Ham 2; Ryhope C A 0, Blue Star 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Everton 4, Blackpool 1.

RUGBY UNION: Welsh Cup, second round: Neath Athletic 6, Llanelli 25.



هكذا من الأصل

Racing

Lesley Ann to appreciate testing conditions in Mandarin Chase

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Today's meeting at Newbury is in the lap of the gods. After the course had soaked up three-quarters of an inch of rain during the early hours of yesterday morning, Frank Osgood, the manager there, told me that it could not take much more. The last word will be with the stewards who will inspect the track again at 7 am today.

If the meeting goes ahead, the Mandarin Handicap Steeplechase, which has been sponsored for the first time this year by E. H. Bradley building products of Swindon, may well be won by Lesley Ann. If she does succeed the outcome will be some compensation to her trainer, David Elsworth, who was, understandably, disappointed at Cheltenham on Thursday when his other big-race hope Heighlin let the side down with a bump.

The distance of today's race and the going, which will be testing in the extreme, will suit Lesley Ann down to the ground. When she was last seen she fell in the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup which was run over today's course and distance. But that uncharacteristic mistake occurred at the last fence when she was right there in contention for some of the prize money.

Afterwards, her trainer and jockey told me that they thought she would have finished third. At the time of that incident Lesley Ann was alongside Captain John who is one of her rivals this afternoon. Captain John went on to finish fifth and shortly afterwards he won at Chepstow. However, when Lesley Ann won the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham last March, Captain John was back in fifth place.

If Lesley Ann is to have a chance of winning the Gold Cup at Cheltenham she must surely win today's race carrying 11 st 2 lb, and receiving 10 lb from Night Nurse, who was runner-up in the Gold Cup last year.

There was a new game at Cheltenham yesterday called Spot the Horse. As if human fog on New Year's Day is not bad enough the morning after the night before, the weather contrived to make matters infinitely worse. When I arrived on the track, shortly before midday, you could, at least, see two of the fences, the last and the first as they go out into the country. However, by the time I left, halfway through the afternoon, you could not see a single obstacle and only the barest glimpse of the rails in front of the stand.

Not surprisingly, the stewards decided to call a halt to the proceedings after the third race. They did so having consulted the jockeys who were unanimous that it was unsafe to go on.

So I can really only report the barest results from Cheltenham yesterday because it was impossible to monitor what was going on, even on television. Suffice to say that Francome and Winter began the year well by winning the first two races, with Half Free and Brown Chamberlin. Like Fifty Dollars More, Half Free is owned by Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin, who is currently the leading owner under National Hunt rules. Half Free joined Winter's stable only halfway through the summer and he looks just the sort who will thrive when he has had a full year in Winter's care.

Brown Chamberlin would have had a harder task in the Air Europe Novices Steeplechase had not Pay Related taken the last fence by the roots and catapulted O'Neill into orbit. However, the general feeling was that Brown Chamberlin would have won in any case.

Coming from the same female family as Linwell and Kerstin, two previous winners of the Cheltenham Gold Cup, Brown Chamberlin should manage to stay three miles in due course, even though he is by Space King who was basically a miler. So, visitors to Cheltenham in March are likely to see him attempt to win the Sun Alliance Steeplechase.

With fog restricting visibility so greatly, the Intasun Holiday Handicap Steeplechase was a singularly inappropriate name for the feature race. But racecourses welcome any new sponsor these days and although this was an inauspicious start to Intasun's venture into the world of horse race sponsorship, at least their race took place.

Pillager came home alone, the length of Fleet Street ahead of Loving Words and Strombolus, his nearest pursuers. A big rangy seven-year-old, who is only just beginning to find the strength to match his colossal frame, Pillager looks just the sort to bear in mind for the Grand National one day but his trainer, Josh Gifford, said that he would not even contemplate taking Pillager to Aintree for at least two years.

Mrs Enid Boucher, who owns Pillager, also had that good but ill-fated steeplechaser, Killiney. Mrs Boucher was unable to see Pillager win yesterday because fog prevented her journey.

Ironically, the weather at Cheltenham on Thursday was precisely the opposite. The meeting was in doubt on Wednesday when rain poured down incessantly but on Thursday the sun shone from a cloudless sky and there was an exciting feel in the air. That feeling was matched by outstanding displays of race riding from Messrs Francome, Carberry and O'Neill which had one marvelling at the sport when everything is going right.

Francome won the Colt Car Corinium Hurdle on Derring Rose but not before he had had a nightmarish experience astride this temperamental six-year-old. From th eway that he kidded Derring Rose when the horse looked like chucking it in and later when he drove him flat out for victory, in a strong, yet sympathetic manner, bore all the hallmarks of a quite exceptional horseman.

Derring Rose helped Francome by hurdling brilliantly but it was touch and go whether his temperament would get the better of him racing away from the stands on the second circuit. In the end he consented to reward Francome's guile and perseverance by putting in the sort of storming late run that won him the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle. His final flourish proved too much for Heighlin who found disappointingly little after the last hurdle, having looked certain to win before it.



Unchallenged : Celtic Ryde on his way to a second consecutive New Year's Day Hurdle victory.

Bookmakers unmoved by Celtic Ryde

By Michael Seely

Celtic Ryde is still a 12-1 chance for the Champion Hurdle, despite his 20 lengths victory in the New Year's Day Hurdle at Windsor yesterday. Ridden with the utmost confidence by Hywel Davies, Celtic Ryde joined Freight Forwarder at the second flight from home and then drew clean away for an effortless win. Peter Cundell, his trainer, said afterwards: "Celtic Ryde will now go for the Champion Hurdle Trial at Haydock and then either the Oteley Hurdle at Kempton or the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury".

The bookmakers are unmoved by the defeats of Daring Run and Heighlin over the holiday period. The Irish horse is still favourite at 5-2 with Joe Coral, who offer 9-2 against Heighlin.

Despite Celtic Ryde's immaculate record this season, the consensus is that the seven-year-old is not suited by Cheltenham, where he ran so disappointingly behind Sea Pigeon last March. Cundell, however, was in a bullish mood after yesterday's win. "I know Celtic Ryde had nothing to beat today, but look how hard he's blowing. He had sinus trouble last year and is now a much better horse. I'm certainly not afraid of Heighlin, but I wouldn't like to see Sea Pigeon come back to his best".

Davies continued in sparkling form. He went on to land a 63-1 treble by winning the Woodperry Handicap Steeplechase on Bold Argument for Robin Blakeney and the second division of the Langley Novices Steeplechase on Shane Hill for Josh Gifford.

Bold Argument put up a fine performance in conceding weight to all his opponents on the nine-year-old's first appearance of the season. "It's been a chapter of accidents recently," Blakeney said. "He was ready to run at Ascot earlier in the season but his vaccination certificate was out of order so the horse had to be inoculated again. He then developed a cough and after that came the freeze-up. Luckily, we've been able to keep the horse on the move in the snow at Devizes."

Apart from the success of Celtic Ryde at 1-5, favourite backers had an appalling afternoon. Full Sutton started at 6-4 for Shane Hill's race, but could only finish third. "I've been able to keep my horses fit and well," said the favourite's trainer, Derek Kent, "but unfortunately, none of these New Zealand-breds like the soft ground."

Another well-backed horse to taste defeat was Gay Invader in the Ecchinswell Handicap Steeplechase. This race was won with considerable ease by Ulmar.

Ayr hopeful

Despite some frost in the ground, there is a good chance racing will take place at Ayr today. There will be a precautionary inspection at 7 am, but Bill McHarg, the clerk of the course, said: "We are working to clear the frost and provided it stays mild we should be all right." Worcester was an early casualty after the River Severn had burst its banks and flooded the course.

Tennis

Bounce and umpires uncertain in the wind

Melbourne, Jan 1.—Two Americans, Hank Pfister and Steve Denton, both powerful servers, today joined Johan Kriek and the former champion, Mark Edmondson in the semi-final round of the Australian Open tennis championships, at the Kooyong Bowl here.

In the quarter-final, Pfister defeated last year's runner-up, Kim Warwick of Australia, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3 and Denton outlasted Shlomo Glickstein, of Israel, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6, 6—0. The Americans meet tomorrow for a place in Sunday's final; Kreik, of South Africa, plays Edmondson, of Australia who is in form.

A linesman and the umpire again came in for criticism in a tournament which has been dogged by arguments over the officials' decisions. In the final game between Pfister and Warwick, the Australian served what both players agreed was an ace. But the linesman called a fault and Pfister claimed that the umpire had also called a fault before changing his mind about 20 seconds later and asking for a let to be played.

Swirling winds made conditions difficult for the players. Pfister said that when he tossed the ball up to serve the wind was moving it about eight inches in the air. "We were both just trying to make contact—that's why we were breaking each other so much", he said. Both players also had to cope with numerous bad bounces from the dried-out court. Pfister said he had strained a groin muscle during practice and would have treatment before tomorrow's semi-final.

Reaching the semi-final for the third successive tournament, Denton served 19 aces as he overpowered Glickstein. He goes into the match against Pfister with the encouragement of having beaten his compatriot in straight sets in the quarter-final of the New South Wales open championships last week. The match produced only one service break.

QUARTER-FINAL: M Edmondson (Australia) beat P McNamara (Australia), 7—5, 7—6, 6—3; J Kriek (SA) beat T Mayotte (US), 7—6, 6—3, 7—5; S Denton (US) beat S Glickstein (Israel), 6—4, 3—6, 7—6, 6—0; H Pfister (US) beat K Warwick (Australia), 6—1, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
DOUBLES QUARTER-FINALS: Pfister and J Sadri (US) beat P McNamara and P McNamee (Australia) 6—7, 6—3, 7—6; K Curren (SA) and Denton (US) beat D Carter and P Kronk (Australia), 4—0 withdrew.—Reuter.

Miss Berry's spirited comeback fails

By Lewine Mair

In a hard-hitting match, which made devastating demands on both players, Sally Reeves, of Kent, defeated Kathy Berry, of Yorkshire, 6—0, 2—6, 7—6, to win the British Women's Tennis Association Christmas tournament at Queen's Club, sponsored by Colgate.

The match had promised plenty in the way of excitement; neither girl had won a major title before and both have long been renowned for an ability to give 100 per cent to every point. However, both were held to be more than a little brittle under pressure.

Miss Reeves raced way with the first set to love, but in the second Miss Berry had almost total control, frequently delighting the spectators with her deftly angled forehands.

Miss Berry sprang 3—1 ahead in the final set but had her confidence somewhat shaken when what appeared to be an unanswerable forehand arrived back and it was adjudged that Miss Reeves had got it up. But, if Miss Berry managed to forget that incident, she will doubtless have sleepless nights over what happened when, at 5—4 and deuce in the final set, just after she had let slip a match point, a Reeves forehand was called in when all those watching from the gallery were convinced that the ball was a good four inches out.

There was no question of the point being played again and it was not difficult to understand how Miss Berry must have felt when the electrifying cross-court forehand she played next succeeded only in getting her back to deuce instead of giving her the title.

Miss Reeves, who had had a two-hour semi-final match against the powerful Sara Gomer only shortly before the start of this lengthy final, came back with great spirit from 1—4 in the tie-break. Miss Berry had a second match point at 6—5 but Miss Reeves crucially won three successive points.

The 14 and under championship was won by Suzie Mair, of Scotland, who, having edged past Amanda Brasher in three sets in the semi-finals, defeated Francia Couldridge 6—2, 6—3 in the final.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: S Reeves (Kent) beat S Gomer (Devon) 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; C Berry (Yorkshire) beat B Thompson (Cheshire) 6—4, 6—8. Final: Miss Reeves beat Miss Berry 6—0, 2—6, 7—6. Under-14 final: S Mair (Scotland) beat F Couldridge (Dorset) 6—2, 6—3.

New pair for doubles

Christopher Mottram and John Lloyd, playing together for the first time in next week's Barratt £100,000 world doubles championship in Birmingham, open their programme in the round robin series on Tuesday night against the Americans Sherwood Stewart and Ferdi Taygan.

Mottram and Lloyd also have the Australian title holders Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee in their group as well as last year's beaten finalists Victor Amaya and Hank Pfister. Mottram and Lloyd play Amaya and Pfister on Thursday and will meet the defending champions on Friday in the last of the group matches. McNamara and McNamee play Amaya and Pfister on Wednesday in a repeat of last year's final.

All group matches will be over five sets, as are Saturday's semi-finals and the final on Sunday, when the winning team will earn £40,000 and the runners-up £20,000.

Junior success

The British players Amanda Brown and Shelly Walpole both won their opening matches in the 16-year-old girls' division of an international tournament at Port Washington yesterday.

Alexander returns to squad

Melbourne, Jan 1.—John Alexander, aged 30, is back in the Australian Davis Cup team announced today by the Australian Tennis Association president, Brian Tobin. Alexander, one of five players named to prepare for the first round tie against Mexico in Mexico City on March 5 to 7, was plagued by a back injury last year. But this season he has been playing well on the Australian circuit.

SQUAD: J Alexander, M Edmondson, P McNamara, P McNamee, J Fitzgerald.—Reuter.

Ayr programme

[Television (ITV) 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

12.45 HURLFORD CHASE (Novice handicap: £1,462: 2m) (7 runners)

2 0021uf GO JACK (J McNair) G Richards 8-11-7 ... N Doughty
3 00-f102 SHOW ROSE (Mrs J Burdon) N Crump 7-11-5 ... C Hawkins
7 240-003 AVERSUN (Ms J Hubbard) W Haigh 6-10-10 ... P A Charlton
9 0003-2 CASTLEHOLM (Miss J Craig) R Allan 7-10-7 ... Mr R Shiels 7
10 440-040 KING TUD (B) (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-10-6 ... S Charlton
11 2002-00 SPARTAN RED (H McConnell) H McConnell 12-10-6 ... Mrs A Robertson
12 1-00444 MARINE CADET (H Proud) J Charlton 6-10-5 ... G Bradley 4

9-4 Show Rose, 100-30 Aversun, 5 Marine Cadet, 11-2 Go Jack, 6 Castleholm, 10 Spartan Red, 12 King Tud.

1.15 BARLEITH CHASE (Novices: £1,597: 3m 110yd) (9)

2 110-121 RICHDEE (Miss D Dalzell) N Crump 6-11-10 ... C Hawkins
7 0-10041 SLANEY (Guinea Grill Stakes Ltd) I Wardle 7-11-5 ... M Williams
9 p0f/ IMPEZ (T Goldie) T Goldie 8-11-0 ... Mr J Dun 7
10 2323/00 JONATHAN'S CHOICE (D Robertson) D Robertson 8-11-0 ... Mr D Robertson
11 0/ KILKEA (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 8-11-0 ... C Grant
13 00f0p/0 MOONLIGHT INVADER (Mrs J Milligan) J Haldane 8-11-0 ... G Bradley 4
14 00/0pp0 NICKY TAM (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott 9-11-0 ... M Barnes
15 0-pf04 PALMUN (Mrs D Louthan) T Craig 8-11-0 ... Mr T Dun
16 02214- SUNNY PARK (K Goodall) G Richards 7-11-0 ... R Barry

1-2 Richdee, 4 Slaney, 8 Sunny Park, 12 Palmun, 16 others.

1.45 AYR NEW YEAR HURDLE (Handicap: £3,895: 2m) (11)

1 3001-10 NEWGATE (CD) (Mrs A Scott) A Scott 9-11-10 ... R Lamb
2 213-002 CORNERING (D) (A Watson) M H Easterby 6-11-7 ... A Brown
5 0-31010 COMERCE (D) (R Barr) R Barr 7-10-5 ... M Pepper 7
6 01000-1 WESTERN MAN (CD) (Mrs C Shipley) J Fitzgerald 7-10-5 ... Mr D Browne 7
8 0-00003 HIGH HILLS (CDB) (3-D Trucks Rental) T Craig 8-10-3 ... Mr T Dun
9 343-221 WEDDED BLISS (C) (D Chapman) D Chapman 6-10-2 ... Mr T Walford
11 131-400 HOME GROUND (CDB) (J Ennis) M H Easterby 5-10-2 ... Mr T Easterby
13 3-03133 PRESS GANG (D) (A Duncan) J S Wilson 7-10-0 ... A Stringer 4
14 3-41030 SHALOTRA (D) (F Lafferty Co. Ltd) T Craig 6-10-0 ... C Grant
15 000140 LUXURIATE (D) (Guinea Grill Stakes) I Wardle 5-10-0 ... M Williams
16 301-044 SIMBAD (CD) (R Nelson) R Fisher 6-10-0 ... R F Davies

4 Wedded Bliss, 5 Cornering, 11-2 Simbad, 6 Home Ground, 7 Western Man, 8 High Hills, 10 Luxuriate, 12 Comerce, Newgate, 16 others.

2.15 McALPINE CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £2,435: 2½m) (8)

4 20-1211 COFFEE BOY (CD) (A Grant) C Thornton 10-10-12 ... —
5 01413-3 CHINGOLO (Leisure Racing Ltd) R Fisher 8-10-10 ... R F Davies
6 22-2421 ICE PLANT (CD) (Lady Cadogan) N Crump 10-10-7 ... C Hawkins
8 33-1200 WOOD AVEN (Edinburgh Woollen Mill) G Richards 8-10-6 ... N Doughty
9 30-f103 POLARS SMARTIE (CD) (R Goldie) R Goldie 11-10-4 ... A Dickman
10 pp-4pp1 FIDLER ON THE HOOF (D) (Brig T Usher) Brig T Usher 13-10-0 ... D Atkins
11 10-02u0 LORD PROVOST (Miss H Hamilton) Miss H Hamilton 8-10-0 ... C Grant
12 122-423 EASBY GOLD (D) (C Simpson) G Lockerbie 7-10-0 ... J Brady 7

2 Coffee Boy, 11-4 Ice Plant, 4 Chingolo, 11-2 Fidler on the Hoof, 10 Polars Smartie, 12 others.

2.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,352: 2m) (11)

1 031204 SIR MARCUS (D) (Mrs G Reed) W Reed 6-11-10 ... Mr T Reed 7
3 40-0114 AVANTIE (CD) (P Rorke) J S Wilson 6-11-5 ... A Stringer 4
7 DARKEZ (T Goldie) T Goldie 7-11-0 ... Mr J Dun 7
8 42300-0 IRISHMAN (Lord Zetland) N Crump 6-11-0 ... C Hawkins
11 00 SECONDARY IMAGE (Mrs A Robson) J FitzGerald 6-11-0 ... P A Charlton
12 STRANGE KIT (T Craig) T Craig 7-11-0 ... C Grant
15 30 BALLYDURROW (N Rogers) R Fisher 5-10-10 ... J Errington 4
17 LEADING CON (K Jenkins) G Richards 5-10-10 ... R Barry
18 LOCH BRANDY (Mrs J Niven) J Haldane 5-10-10 ... R Lamb
20 00-o030 QUADRO (J Haldane) J Haldane 5-10-10 ... J Walton
22 0-00004 WESTWOOD DEAL (R Illingworth) M Naughton 5-10-10 ... G Bradley 4

5-4 Avantie, 7-2 Sir Marcus, 9-2 Irishman, 8 Westwood Deal, 12 Leading Con, 14 others.

3.15 COYLTON HURDLE (Novices: £818: 2½m) (8)

1 304131 CROWNING MOMENT (H Spearing) I Wardle 7-12-4 ... M Williams
2 uu1042 GLORY SNATCHER (CD) (Triumph Properties) G Richards 6-11-11 ... Mr K Darby
3 0-02140 GREEN MENELEK (W Lockey) B Wilkinson 6-11-11 ... C Pimlott
4 000-214 POLO POP (D) (Mrs E Taylor) Denys Smith 6-11-11 ... C Grant
5 10100- ARAGEN (K Hastie) G Lockerbie 6-11-4 ... N Balmer
19 40 KRISTENSON (Mrs A Stenson) R Fisher 5-11-1 ... J Errington 4
21 001004 AUDIT (B) (J Parkes) J Parkes 4-11-0 ... M Pepper 7
22 131 TULA FANCY (J S Wilson) J S Wilson 4-11-0 ... A Stringer 4

7-4 Crowning Moment, 3 Polo Pop, 9-2 Tula Fancy, 6 Glory Snatcher, 10 Green Menelek, 12 others.

Ayr Selections

By Michael Seely

12.45 Show Rose 1.15 Richdee 1.45 Western Man 2.15 Coffee Boy 2.45 Secondary Image 3.15 Crowning Moment

Newbury programme

Tote: Double 1.30 and 2.30. Treble 1.00 2.00 and 3.00.

[Television: (BBC1) 1.0 1.30 and 2.0 races]

12.30 WANTAGE CHASE (Novices: £1,920: 2m 160yd) (6 runners)

101 112-111 FIFTY DOLLARS MORE (C) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) F Winter 7-12-1 ... J Francome
103 420-121 RUSTHALL (CD) (M Kimmins) F Walwyn 9-11-10 ... K Mooney
108 23 BRIGHT DREAM (H Joel) R Turnell 6-11-0 ... A Turnell
111 000-00f GLENJADE (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 7-11-0 ... Mr H Wheeler 7
117 200-232 ROYAL FRIEND (B FitzGerald) Mrs J Pitman 8-11-0 ... B de Haan
118 000f-00 SWALLOW PRINCE (G Pike) G Pike 8-11-0 ... J Williams

Evens Fifty Dollars More, 6-4 Rusthall, 7 Bright Dream, 10 Royal Friend, 33 Glenjade, Swallow Prince.

1.0 PANAMA CIGAR HURDLE (5-y-o £1,805: 2m 100yd) (11)

201 133223 STAND EASY (W O'Dwyer) I Wardle 11-6 ... J O'Neill
203 00-000f BOUQUET GARNI (Mrs D Whigham) Mrs D Oughton 11-0 ... M Coyle 4
206 00f- CHEVINGTON (P Hopkins) J Gifford 11-0 ... B Champion
210 420-12 MASTERPLAN (Mrs G Davies) Mrs W Sykes 11-0 ... S Morshead
211 -04 MERTON GROUNDS (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson 11-0 ... —
213 00-0424 MR NIMBLE (N Matheson) A Moore 11-0 ... G Moore 4
214 0 ON TRUST (H Joel) R Turnell 11-0 ... S C Knight
216 21-00 SIR DORO (M Hassan) G Balding 11-0 ... B Reilly
219 2 SWEETCAL (M Reilly) P Cundell 11-0 ... H Davies
220 02 TE KENAWA (C St. George) F Winter 11-0 ... J Francome
222 122204 TRACY'S SPECIAL (Maj J Rubin) R Hannon 11-0 ... A Turnell

9-4 Masterplan, 3 Stand Easy, 9-2 Te Kenawa, 6 Chevington, 7 Tracys Special, 12 Sweetcal, 16 On Trust, 25 others.

1.30 L'OREAL HURDLE (Handicap: £4,955: 2m 100yd) (16)

301 120-042 BIRDS NEST (T Scott) R Turnell 12-12-0 ... E Waite 4
303 0220-00 CELTIC ISLE (CDB) (D Timothy Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-13 ... E Woods
305 32-0130 THE TSAREVICH (CD) (Mrs C Henty) N Henderson 6-10-8 ... B R Davies
306 0-21220 RA TAPU (CD) (D Lugg) P Mitchell 5-10-8 ... R G Hughes
307 240400- WALNUT WONDER (F Hunt) D Elsworth 7-10-0 ... C Brown
308 00-0400 HAY RIDE (N Leggett) W Guest 9-10-0 ... J Barlow
309 0203-31 HADAJAR (A Morris) M Tate 7-10-0 ... C Smith
310 42010-0 LIR (K Higson) A Moore 5-10-0 ... G Moore 4
311 0-00004 KNIGHTHOOD (H Joel) R Turnell 7-10-0 ... A Turnell
312 3134-14- YORK COTTAGE (C Hutchings) N Gaselee 5-10-0 ... —
313 2112 DASMAN (CD) (Sheik Fahed) F Winter 7-10-0 ... B de Haan
314 0114-0 IRISH RIFLE (Mrs A Giacobbi) D Laing 5-10-0 ... M Bastard
315 1000-00 PRINCE OF BERMUDA (CD) (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-10-0 ... Mr N Babbage 7
316 004111 MR MOONRAKER (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-10-0 (6 ex) ... M O'Halloran
318 0020f4 FIRE DRILL (A House) P Cundell 7-10-0 ... R Stronge 7
319 433122 HEVER (Mrs P Fasey) M Pipe 7-10-0 ... P Leach

5 Dasman, 6 Knighthood, 13-2 Ra Tapu, 7 Mr Moonraker, 15-2 Hadajar, 8 Birds Nest, The Tsarevich, 10 Celtic Isle, 12 Fire Drill, Hever, 16 others.

2.0 BRADSTONE MANDARIN CHASE (Handicap: £6,037: 3¼m 82yd) (8)

402 322-013 NIGHT NURSE (R Spencer) M H Easterby 11-11-12 ... J O'Neill
404 2f11-0f LESLEY ANN (B Gaule) D Elsworth 8-11-2 ... C Brown
405 1u-1101 CAPTAIN JOHN (C) (M Mouskos) D Thom 8-11-1 ... D Goulding
407 111p03- TRAGUS (J Morley) D Morley 10-10-7 ... B R Davies
410 0/3pp-30 RAFFI NELSON (Mrs P Fry) N Henderson 9-10-4 ... S Smith Eccles
411 3112p/2 ROLLER-COASTER (Mrs M Lewis) F Winter 9-10-0 ... B de Haan
415 22204-0 PORTWAY NICK (F Smith) F G Smith 12-10-0 ... P Carvill 4
417 320p/40 WILLIAM PENN (B) (D Pearman) D Pearman 11-10-0 ... D Jackson 7

5-2 Night Nurse, 3 Lesley Ann, 4 Captain John, 13-2 Roller-Coaster, 8 Tragus, 10 Raffi Nelson, 25 Portway Nick, 33 William Penn.

2.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Handicap: £2,944: 2m 160yd) (4)

501 010-111 NEWS KING (T Foreman) F Winter 8-12-0 ... J Francome
505 20f-000 GAMBLING PRINCE (CD) (Mrs G Jones) Mrs G Jones 9-10-0 ... P Scudamore
509 414-143 SPIN AGAIN (Mrs D Stoddart) D Morley 7-10-0 ... B R Davies
510 32-2213 THE HERB (Mrs D Whigham) Mrs D Oughton 7-10-0 ... M Coyle 4

1-3 News King, 6 Spin Again, 7 The Herb, 10 Gambling Prince.

3.0 CHALLOW HURDLE (£4,977: 2½m 120yds) (10)

601 11 ANGELO SALVINI (P Bull) M H Easterby 6-12-2 ... J O'Neill
603 0-112 BARON PALLES (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) D Gandolfo 7-12-2 ... P Barton
604 011121 EMMABEL (J Wells) J Spearing 8-12-2 ... S Morshead
608 02 ARCTIC MENELEK (P Macklam) J FitzGerald 7-11-11 ... —
609 32-2112 BRIGHT OASSIS (Judith Lady Dulverton) K Bailey 6-11-11 ... A Webb
611 020-11 GALLAHER (C Bird III) F Walwyn 6-11-11 ... W Smith
612 320-pp0 ICATO (K Higson) A Moore 6-11-11 ... G Moore
615 402-0 TANGLE BRIAR (R Wright) P Cundell 7-11-11 ... H Davies
617 03102 BRASS CHANGE (C) (N Goodliff) I Dudgeon 4-10-7 ... G McCourt
618 00 RIGHT REGENT (S Hindle) D Elsworth 4-10-7 ... C Brown

9-4 Gallaher, 11-4 Angelo Salvini, 9-2 Baron Palles, 6 Emmabel, 8 Bright Oassis, 10 Arctic Menelek, 12 Right Regent, 14 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

12.30 Fifty Dollars More, 1.0 Te Kenawa, 1.30 Birds Nest, 2.0 Lesley Ann, 2.30 News King, 3.00 Baron Palles.

Weekend fixtures

FA Cup

Second round

Bury v Burnley (3.15)
Crewe v Scunthorpe
Carlisle U v Bishop Auckland
Hereford v Fulham
Hull C v Hartlepool ... P
Kettering v Blackpool
Peterborough v Walsall
Port Vale v Stockport

Replays

Altrincham v York
Barking v Gillingham (at G'ham)

Third round

Barnet v Brighton
Birmingham v Ipswich
Bolton v Derby
Bournemouth v Oxford Utd.
Coventry v Sheffield W
Doncaster v Cambridge U
Enfield v Crystal Palace (2.0)
Leicester v Southampton
Luton v Swindon
Millwall v Grimsby
Manchester C v Cardiff
Newcastle v Colchester ... P
Nottingham F v Wrexham
Notts C v Aston Villa ... P
Orient v Charlton
QPR v Middlesbrough
Rotherham v Sunderland
Stoke v Norwich
Swansea v Liverpool
Tottenham v Arsenal
Watford v Manchester U
West Bromwich v Blackburn
West Ham Utd v Everton
Wolverhampton v Leeds

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Harefield (3.15); Chalfont St Peter v Horley; Chertsey v Banstead (2.15); Haringey Borough v Marlow; Hoddesdon v Leyton Wingate; Redhill v Woodford (3.15); Uxbridge v Edgware.

FA VASE: second round: Chester Le Street v Guisboro (1.30); Wrexham v Wivenhoe (1.45); Harwich and Parkston v Walton; Staveley Works v Lincoln United (1.45); Whitstable v Alma Swanley (1.45); Ruislip Manor v Malden Vale (1.45).

FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round: Burscough v Horden C W; Hitchin v Leytonstone and Ilford.

Third division

Brentford v Huddersfield
Bristol C v Wimbledon
Chesterfield v Preston
Lincoln v Chester ... P
Newport v Reading (3.15)
Plymouth v Bristol R

Fourth division

Mansfield v Wigan A
Rochdale v Northampton ... P
Sheffield Utd v Halifax

Scottish premier division

Dundee Utd v Aberdeen ... P
Hibernian v Dundee

Scottish first division

Ayr v Kilmarnock
Dunfermline v Raith Rovers ... P
Falkirk v E Stirlingshire ... P
Queen's Park v Queen of South P
St Johnstone v Hearts ... P

Scottish second division

Arbroath v Forfar
Clyde v Stirling Alb
East Fife v Cowdenbeath
Montrose v Brechin
Stenhousemuir v Alloa
Stranraer v. Albion Rovers

OTHER MATCHES: Bangor City v Barnsley; Berwick v Airdrieonians.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: A.P. Leamington v Telford; Bath v Yeovil; Boston U v Frickley; Dartford v Maidstone; Runcorn v Barrow; Scarborough v Stafford Rangers; Weymouth v Trowbridge.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Barry v Gloucester; Bridgend v Milton Keynes; Bromsgrove v Bedworth; Cambridge City v Stourbridge; Cheltenham v Merthyr Tydfil; Kidderminster v Bedford; Minehead v Enderby; Nuneaton v Corby; Redditch v Taunton; Wellingborough v Banbury; Witney Town v Alvechurch. Southern: Basingstoke v Waterlooville; Canterbury v Hillingdon; Chelmsford v Poole; Crawley v Dunstable; Dorchester v Tonbridge; Folkestone v Hounslow; Gosport v Thanet United; Hastings v Aylesbury; Salisbury v Andover; Wealdstone v Dover; Welling United v Ashford.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole v Gateshead.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Tottenham; Fulham v Chelsea (11.0).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa v West Bromwich (3.0); Preston v Leeds (2.0); Sheffield U v Huddersfield.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Ilkeston; Boston v Belper (2.15); Brigg Town v Sutton Town (2.15); Eastwood Town v Appleby-Frodingham; Long Eaton v Guisborough (2.15); Mexborough v Bridlington (2.15); Shepshed v Arnold (3.15); Skegness v Ashby (2.15); Spalding v Hoanor. [illegible]

Rugby Union

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England v Australia (at Twickenham, 3.15).
CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Leicester; Birmingham v Tredegar (2.30); Broughton Park v Nottingham (2.30); Cardiff v Moseley; Cheltenham v Abertillery; Cross Keys v Metropolitan Police; Gosforth v Wakefield (2.15); Edinburgh Wanderers v West of Scotland (2.15); Exeter v Walsall (2.30); Harrogate v Halifax (2.0); Hawick v Heriots FP (2.15); Hull & ER v Orrell (2.15); Jed-Forest v Langholm (2.15); Liverpool v Fylde (2.30); London Scottish v Gloucester (2.30); Middlesbrough v Northern (2.30); Morley v Waterloo (2.30); Newbridge v Llanelli; Newport v Bridgend (2.45); Northampton v London Welsh; Plymouth Albion v Camborne (2.45); Pontypool v Maesteg; Sale v New Brighton (2.15); Saracens v Ebbw Vale (3.30); Sheffield v Huddersfield (2.30); South Wales Police v Glamorgan Wanderers (2.15); Stewart's Melville FP v Kelso (2.15); The Army v Harlequins (at Aldershot, 2.30); Waterloo v Morley (2.30); Wilmslow v Headingley (2.45).

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v Old Kingstonians; Blackheath v Tulse Hill; Bromley v Richmond; Cheam v Hounslow; Hampstead v Wimbledon; Maidenhead v Dulwich; Purley v Reading; St Albans v Southgate; Spencer v Surbiton; Teddington v Hawks.
WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (East (Folkestone) and Midlands (Bedford CHE).

Ice hockey

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Billingham Bombers v Durham Wasps (6.30). SKOL TROPHY: Fife Flyers v Dundee Rockets (7.0). ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Altrincham Aces v Streatham Redskins (6.0). SOUTHERN CUP: Nottingham Panthers v Solihull Barons (6.15). ENGLISH LEAGUE North: Bradford Bulldogs v Blackpool Seagulls (5.30).

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle v Urmston; Heaton Mersey v South Manchester and Wythenshawe; Old Hulmeians v Old Waconians; Old Stopfordians v Sheffield University; Stockport v Mellor; Timperley v Ashton.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Croydon v Purley.
CROSS-COUNTRY: Southern women's inter-counties (Banbury).
RACKETS: Swallow Trophy (Queen's Club, West Kensington).
REAL TENNIS: Eric Angus Cup (Queen's Club, West Kensington).

Tomorrow

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot v Torquay United; Bradford City v Darlington.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Partick Thistle v Rangers; St Mirren v Morton.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank v Dumbarton; Hamilton v Motherwell.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford v Bristol; Coventry v Neath; Northampton v London Welsh; Rosslyn Park v Blackheath; Rugby v London Irish (2.30); Wasps v Richmond (2.30).
MIDDLESEX CUP: Third round: Hammersmith and Fulham v Wembley; Old Grammarians v West London Institute; Old Merchant Taylors v Staines.
SURREY CUP: Third round: Dorking v Old Emanuel; London Irish v Old Juddians; Purley v Walcountians; Streatham-Croydon v Sutton and Epsom; Warlingham v Old Whitgiftians; Wimbledon v Old Ruttlishians.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford v Warrington (3.30); Hull v Hull Kingston Rovers; Leeds v St Helens; Leigh v Fulham (3.30); Whitehaven v Wakefield Trinity (3.30); Wigan v Barrow; York v Widnes (3.15).
SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Bramley (3.30); Blackpool Borough v Workington Town (3.30); Cardiff v Rochdale Hornets; Dewsbury v Hunslet (3.30); Huddersfield v Halifax (3.30); Huyton v Doncaster (3.30); Keighley v Swinton (3.15); Salford v Oldham.

Hockey

EAST COUNTY LEAGUE: Bedfordshire v Norfolk (Luton).
OTHER COUNTY MATCHES: RAF v Suffolk (RAF Uxbridge); RAF U21 v Suffolk U21 (RAF Honington).
WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS: East (at Folkestone); Midlands (Bedford CHE).

Ice hockey

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Glasgow Dynamoes v Ayr Bruins (6.0); Dundee Rockets v Murrayfield Racers (7.0). ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Whitley Warriors v Durham Wasps (6.30). ENGLISH LEAGUE: South: Avons Arrows v Richmond Flyers (7.30). Southampton Vikings v Nottingham Panthers (6.0). CHALLENGE: Streatham Redskins v Fife Flyers (7.15).

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First Division: John Carr Doncaster v Team Birmingham (4.0).

Real Tennis

Eric Angus Cup (Queen's Club, West Kensington).

Racing results from two days

Cheltenham

Thursday

[illegible]

Cheltenham (yesterday)

[illegible]

1.20 (1.22) AIR EUROPE CHASE (Novices: £5,371: 2½m)
BROWN CHAMBERLIN br g by Space King—Jocelin (Mrs B Samuel) 7-12-1 ... J Francome (7-4 fav) 1
Bishops Bow ... A Turnell (8-1) 2
Star Member ... E Waite (10-1) 3
[illegible]

Windsor

[illegible]

... at Pontypridd. ½l, 3l. Bold and Wild 5-1 fav. Guernaventure (10-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Bracae Boy, Massena, Sun Charmer, Pin Tuck, Florence.
1.30 (1.31) ECCHINSWELL CHASE (Handicap: £1,566: 2m 40yd)
ULMAR, ch g by Ballymoss—Mel Samara (7-10-10) ...
[illegible]

Leicester

... 41p, 61p, 17p. Dual F: 90p (winner or 2nd horse with any other). CSF: £18.10. TRICAST: £250.62. Mrs E Harden, at Axbridge. 1½l, ¾l. Going For Gold (4-1 fav) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Corby Wood, Gilligan, Queen's Music, Indiana Dare, Baltic Love, Newark, Starsky, Hit The Roof.
PLACEPOT: £81.95.

[illegible]

Devon and Exeter

1.30 (1.33) DIAMOND EDGE CHASE (6-y-o novices: £1,003: 2m 1f)
COMBS DITCH (C Brown) (5-2) 1
Easter Carnival ... (5-1) 2
Pedibus ... (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 41p; places 13p, 36p, 25p. Dual F: £1.12. CSF: £1.60. D Elsworth. 4l, 8l. Kilva evens fav. Tom's Little Al (33-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Annointed, Blue Patrol, Lollipopman.

[illegible]

Hockey

England need more than festive spirit to beat Soviet Union

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 1

England, having survived the revelry of New Year's Eve, were today planning their campaign for tomorrow's World Cup match against the Soviet Union. The fact that both Netherlands and Australia jumped into a four-point lead in the group after today's matches makes the task look more forbidding.

The England players managed last night to stir the Russians into a different form of activity at the New Year Ball. The sedate Russian party sang a folk song and then began to let themselves go on the dance floor. Half the England team responded with their own rendering of "Swing low sweet chariot", having abandoned the earlier plan to sing "Jerusalem".

What England need to do, however, is to stir themselves into more spirited action on the field against a fast and well balanced Russian side who were just beaten 3—2 yesterday by Australia. It is hoped that Khehar, who was replaced in the second half of the match against Netherlands, which England lost 6—2, can stamp his class on midfield and undermine the confidence of the Russians. There is a lot of hard work ahead for England with Australia to face on Sunday, Malaysia on Tuesday and India on Wednesday. Monday will be a rest day for all teams.

Today Netherlands beat India 4—3 in the best match of the tournament so far. India squandered a 2—0 lead and the Dutch, after going into the interval on level terms at 2—2, went ahead only to see their own advantage cancelled. But Dutch perseverance paid off and they snatched a lead to which they clung precariously in the last 10 minutes as India forced three short corners.

The three Muslims in the Indian side, Kaushik, Mohammed Shahid and Zafar Iqbal, harried and tormented the Dutch defence all through the match and the end came with much relief to the triumphant Dutchmen who must, at least by this victory, have earned their place in the semi-final round. Singh, from a short corner, Kaushi and Surinder scored for India. For the Dutch, Bouwmann scored two, Van't Hek and Van Grimbergen one each.

Two goals by Walsh and one by Irvine from a short corner gave Australia a 3—0 victory over Malaysia. Pakistan's 4—1 win over Spain was achieved easily enough, but West Germany had a hard time beating New Zealand 2—1, scoring through Blocher and Peter. Bhana scored for New Zealand. Hassan, Jalimullah (2) and Sardar scored for Pakistan, Roca for Spain.

RESULTS: Group A: Pakistan 4, Spain 1; West Germany 2, New Zealand 1. Group B: India 3, Netherlands 4; Australia 3, Malaysia 0; USSR 2, Australia 3.

GROUP A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Pakistan	2	2	0	0	10	2	4
W Grmny	2	2	0	0	7	4	4
N Zealnd	2	1	0	1	3	2	2
Spain	2	0	0	2	1	6	0
Poland	1	0	0	1	3	5	0
Argentina	1	0	0	0	1	6	0

GROUP B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlnds	2	2	0	0	10	5	4
Australia	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
India	2	1	0	1	9	6	2
Malaysia	3	0	0	2	2	9	0
Soviet U	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
England	1	0	0	1	2	6	0

Unbeaten Surrey take title from Hants

By Joyce Whitehead

Surrey are the new women's champions of the South, with the remarkable record of six wins. This is not easy to achieve as so often one match goes astray with either a draw or a loss, but Surrey did it, and wrested the title from Hampshire. On New Year's Eve, they beat Oxfordshire by the only goal scored by Christine Radcliff (Wimbledon).

The South ended their tournament at Worthing on Thursday and played all their matches in the town. The seconds played on a ground at Pond Lane which fortunately did not live up to its name. Berkshire took second place having beaten Buckinghamshire well and truly with a score of 3—nil.

Cornwall head the West championship table for the first time, though only two of their players are in the West's representative XI. They won five of their seven matches.

WEST: D Maddern (Cornwall), S Corley (Gloucestershire), R Goodridge (Devon), S Franks (Somerset), K Hudson (Avon), J Smith (Devon), R Yarnold (Cornwall), A Billingham (Wiltshire), V Francis (Gloucestershire), S Slocombe (Somerset, captain), L Bales (Gloucestershire).

RESULTS: Somerset 5, Wiltshire 0; Herefordshire 0, Avon 0; Gloucestershire 1, Cornwall 0; Devon 0, Dorset 0; Gloucestershire 3, Wiltshire 1; Cornwall 3, Herefordshire 1; Somerset 1, Devon 0; Avon 3, Dorset 1; Middlesex 5, Sussex 1; Berkshire 3, Buckinghamshire 0; Surrey 1, Oxfordshire 0; Oxfordshire 2nds 3, Civil Service 2; Buckinghamshire 2nds 1, ULU 1; Surrey 2nds 2, Hampshire 2nds 0; Sussex 2nds 3, Berkshire 2nds 0; Hampshire 1, English Universities 1.

Golf

Ballesteros half way to richest prize

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Jan 1.—Severiano Ballesteros was halfway to winning golf's richest prize tonight after the first two rounds of the $1m tournament at Sun City, in South Africa's Independent Bophuthatswana Bantustan, west of Johannesburg. The 24-year-old Spaniard, with a second round of 68 has a total of 137, seven under par, and is three shots ahead of Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller, both on 140.

Nicklaus had a second round of 70, two under, and Miller a 68. Lee Trevino is on level par 144, after a two over 74 today. But Gary Player, the South African who organized this spectacular event with its $500,000 first prize on a course he designed himself, is bringing up the rear with a five over 77 today for a total of 147.

The five pros are being accompanied by a chorus of stage celebrities and other sporting personalities. Some, like Sean Connery, can give a good account of themselves, but others, like the British boxer Alan Minter, have given up. Minter, who took up golf only a few months ago, found the torrid mid-summer heat too much and dropped out.

Joe Di Maggio, the former American baseball star, is only eight inches away from a £8,000 watch, which will go to whoever gets closest to the hole on the short 16th. The prize for a "perfect fluke", a hole in one on the 16th is a Lamborghini car which in South Africa, after import duty, costs £80,000. Efram Zimbalist, an American Television actor, had a hole in one today, but on the fourth hole. Wrong hole, he was told. "Good", said Zimbalist, "I couldn't afford the taxes on that car."

Ballesteros started today with a mediocre 37, which included two bogeys, but recovered up the back nine with five birdies. Both Miller and Nicklaus were fairly happy with their rounds, but were having difficulty with club selection in the intensely hot, thin and humid air, "it takes about a club or more less here", said Miller.

Oosterhuis in touch

Pebble Beach, January 1.—Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, shares second place after the first round of the Spalding pro-am invitation tournament here. Jim Albus, an American club professional, is in the lead after a round of 65, six under par, and is two strokes ahead of Oosterhuis and two more Americans, Al Geiberger and Jay Haas. The tournament, which is played over four different courses, offers prize money of $150,000.

PEBBLE BEACH (California): Spalding pro-am invitation tournament: first-round leaders: 65: J Albus. 67: P Oosterhuis (GB), A Geiberger, J Haas. 68: R Clampett, R Gilder. 69: R Carrasco, R Lunn, B Summerhays, F Fezler, P Sheehan, R E Smith, W Woodard, M Pfeil.—AP.

Table tennis

China rely on youthful exuberance

By a Special Correspondent

The Chinese, who begin their tour of England at the Cleveland three-star tournament at the Thornaby Pavilion, Stockton, today, are likely to show once again their phenomenal contribution to the sport.

A string of extraordinary innovations has come from China, which in the last world championships was the first country to win all seven titles. This time China have brought no world champions but, instead the youngest team ever. Seven of the squad of eight are teenagers and the average age is less than 20.

Nevertheless few people would bet against them winning both today's team events, sponsored by Butterfly, or the singles which take place tomorrow, especially as Desmond Douglas, England's No 1 and originally the first seed, has withdrawn.

Douglas has had stomach trouble since before the beginning of the season but will confront the Chinese at the international at Salford on Tuesday, and probably again in the English Open, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Crawley, from January 6 to 9, when he is No 1 seed. Danny Seemiller, the United States No 1 who went through category two of the world championships unbeaten, becomes the new favourite at Cleveland.

Much of the attention will be focused upon the Chinese national champion, Teng Yi, who caused a sensation when he was last here in 1978, reaching the final of the English Open at the age of 15. He is seeded three.

Skiing

Miss Hess and Miss Epple resume combat

Maribor, Jan 1.—Erika Hess of Switzerland and Irene Epple of West Germany, resume their struggle for leadership in the women's World Cup here on Sunday after the Christmas break. Miss Hess is 10 points ahead of Miss Epple in the standings. These two may continue to dominate the World Cup, especially as the former champion, Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, suffered a serious knee injury during a downhill in Austria last month.

But a run of unexpected results before the Christmas holiday has added an element of uncertainty. That uncertainty could increase as the skiers fight to reach their peak for the World Championships at Schladming, Austria.

After five years in the doldrums, the French women had a great fillip with two wins last month. Marie Cecile Gros-Gaudenier won the downhill at Saalbach, Austria; the first French victory there in 10 years and their first anywhere for five years, a run the French team was delighted to end.

Then Elisabeth Chaud added a second victory, this time in the giant slalom, in front of a home crowd at Saint Gervais. It suggested the French were making a comeback in a sport they once dominated.

Some of Miss Chaud's competitors, however, considered her win something of a flash in the pan, complaining that the course presented no technical challenge and was ideally suited to downhill specialists like Miss Chaud. That is unlikely to be repeated here on a course specially designed for slaloms.—Reuter.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

هكذا من الأصل

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.30 Swap Shop. Music, cartoons and games presented by Noel Edmonds. Among the guests is Diana Dors. 12.12 Weather. 12.15 Grandstand, introduced by David Coleman. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus with Bob Wilson; 12.55, 1.20 and 1.50 Racing from Newbury; 1.10, 1.40 and 3.55 International Darts. The British Open Championship; 2.10 International Rugby Union. Live coverage of the England v Australia match at Twickenham. The commentators are Bill McLaren and Gareth Edwards. 3.45 Half time soccer scores.

3.55 **Grandstand** continues with International Basketball from Crystal Palace. The final of the Philips World Invitational Club Championships; 4.35 Final Score.

5.05 **The All New Pink Panther Show.** Three cartoons featuring the indestructible panther.

5.25 **News** read by Jan Leeming. 5.35 Sport and regional news.

5.40 **It's a Christmas Knockout.** Teams from four countries, including Great Britain, compete at the Aviemore Centre.

6.40 **Jim'll Fix It.** Five children and one adult have their dream come true. The first in a new series.

7.15 **Nanny,** starring Wendy Craig. The first of a new series about Barbara Gray, nanny to the Rudd family.

8.10 **The Two Ronnies.** Comic sketches from the diminutive duo and a song from their guest Madeline Bell.

8.55 **Dallas.** The Ewing's annual barbecue, organized by Miss Ellie, is ruined by a phone call.

9.45 **News and Sport.**

10.00 **Match of the Day** presented by Jimmy Hill. Highlights from three of today's third round matches in the FA Cup plus the results of the Goal of the Month competition.

11.10 **Parkinson.** His guests are Jack Jones, Sammy Cahn and Pam Ayres.

12.10 **Barbara Mandrell** and the Mandrell Sisters. The popular country singer's guests are Bob Hope and singer Marty Robbins.

12.50 **Weather.**

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 1.00pm-1.25 Farming in Wales. 1.55-3.25 Film: Carry on Doctor (1968). 3.25-4.15 Rugby Union: Newport v Bridgend (highlights). 4.15-5.20 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 5.20-5.45 Cartoon. Charlie Brown. 11.10-11.40 Trol'r Dail 11.40-12.05 am Couples 12.05 News and weather SCOTLAND: 1.00 pm-1.25 Landward 9.45-10.15 Spectrum: Bessie Brown. 10.15-11.15 Gates to Space. 11.15-11.40 Couples. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.00 pm-1.25 Farm-view. 12.00 News and weather ENGLAND: 12.05 Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Health Choices: Stormy Weather. 10.35 Consumer Decisions: Semi-detached. 11.00 Closedown. 2.20 Film: Captains Courageous* (1937) starring Spencer Tracey, Freddie Bartholomew and Lionel Barrymore. A spectacular adaptation of Rudyard Kipling's novel about the spoilt son of a millionaire who finds himself stranded on a small fishing boat. During his months at sea he discovers his purpose in life

4.10 **Play Away** with Brian Cant.

4.35 **Film: Bitter Springs*** (1950) starring Tommy Trinder, Chips Rafferty and Gordon Jackson. An adventure story set in the Australian bush during the nineteenth century concerning the possession of a waterhole

6.00 **From Magna Carta to Microchips.** The last lecture by Professor R. V. Jones for young people

7.00 **News and Sport.**

7.15 **In Front of the Children.** Peter Fiddick with some of the programmes shown to children at school

8.05 **Aida.** Sam Wanamaker's production of Verdi's opera about a Princess being mistaken for a slave girl. From the stage of the San Francisco Opera House with Margaret Price and Luciano Pavarotti in the leading roles

9.40 **Aida interval** with Humphrey Burton talking to Luciano Pavarotti

9.50 **Aida continued**

11.05 **News** with Jan Leeming

11.10 **The Light of Experience.** The first of eight programmes in which people recount experiences that have changed their lives. Tonight Barry Rosen explains how his close relationship with his wife and children and the memories of his Jewish childhood helped him survive the siege of the American embassy in Tehran

11.25 **Film: Chase a Crooked Shadow*** (1957) starring Richard Todd, Anne Baxter and Herbert Lom. A mystery thriller about a rich girl who is confronted with a man who claims to be her brother who died in a car crash the year before. Ends at 12.55

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street. Learning with Muppets 9.35 Thunderbirds. Animated space adventures 10.30 Tiswas. Madcap slapstick and cartoons introduced by Sally James 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball with Ian St John; 12.45 The Great American Truck Race. Juggernauts racing around the Atlanta International Raceway 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Seven: the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 from Worcester; the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 from Ayr 3.10 Hot Rod Racing from Wimbledon Stadium 3.45 Half-time soccer reports.

4.00 **World of Sport** continued with Wrestling from Oldham 4.50 Results service.

5.10 **News** from ITN.

5.10 **Film: The Fall Guy** (1981) starring Lee Majors. The former Bionic Man plays a stunt man who doubles as a modern-day bounty hunter. While hunting a country singer who has jumped bail he is diverted to bring to justice the "Mr Big" and a sheriff of a small town.

7.00 **Cannon and Ball at Drury Lane.** Among the items they comically savage is the burial scene from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Their guests are popular singer Jack Jones who joins them in a riotous Rock and Roll medley and international illusionist Zee and Co who has recently ended a four-month season at the London Palladium.

8.00 **3-2-1** presented by Ted Rogers. A special New Year edition in which three hopeful couples compete for a prize worth £1,000. The star guests include Kenneth Connor, Frank Thornton and Bob Todd.

9.00 **News and Sport.**

9.15 **Film: Carquake** (1976) starring David Carradine, Bill McKinney and Veronica Hammel. The story of the Trans-American Grand Prix, a road race from the Pacific to Manhattan. There are no rules so even the skullduggery is legal. The winner's prize is $100,000, the rest get nothing but the remains of their car.

11.10 **O.T.T.** The first in a new series of adult only revues. The show takes an irreverent look at the world around us with comment on the week that has gone and a looking forward to the more unlikelier aspects of the weeks ahead. OTT (short for Over the Top) will include live music, stupid film clips from all over the world and even some adult cartoons. The presenter is Chris Tarrant.

12.00 **Johnny Carson's Tonight Show.** His guests tonight are the celebrated actors, Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau.

12.40 **Close.**

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
7.00 News.
7.10 Today's Papers.
7.15 On Your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
8.00 News
8.10 Today's Papers.
8.15 Sport on 4.
8.50 Breakaway.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway (Part 2)
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 Talking Politics.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 Money Box.
12.27 News Quiz.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'The Diary of Nigel Mole Aged 13' by Sue Townsend.
2.35 Medicine Now.
3.05 Wildlife.
3.30 Lenya (1898-1981) Interview recorded by Lotte Lenya in New York shortly before her death.
4.15 Fireside Gardening. Anne Scott-James on gardening books.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar?
5.00 Novels up to Now.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.
6.55 Victorious Lions. Martyn Williams on the Lions' 1971 rugby tour of New Zealand.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre: 'The Little Giant' by Charles Thomas.
10.00 News.
10.15 Nothing But My Genius: Oscar Wilde in America, 1882.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 A Word in Edgeways (new series).
11.45 On the Train to New Zealand. Ray Gosling.
12.00 News.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News
8.05 Aubade Pasculli, Mozart (mono). Saint-Saens (mono), records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release. New records; Mozart, Brahms.†
11.15 Bandstand. Samensatt Brass Band. Robert Farnon, Gordon Langford.†
11.45 I Know What I Like. Actor Benjamin Whitrow †
1.00 News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 A Year of Music (2) Roger Nichols's choice of music broadcast in 1981.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests with Peter Clayton †
5.45 Critics' Forum. Broadcasting, cinema, theatre and the visual arts in 1981.†
6.45 Violin Sonatas. Violin and piano recital: Mozart, Edward Isaacs †
7.40 The Rapture and the Wretchedness' by Brian Gear. The treatment in literature of single sex institutions, like the public school
8.05 Aida by Verdi, sung in Italian. (Simultaneous broadcast with BBC 2) Acts 1 and 2 †
9.40 Interval reading.
9.50 Aida, Acts 3 and 4.
11.05 News.
11.10 Close.

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 David Jacobs.† 9.30 Pete Murray's Open House.† 11.03 Kenny in 1982 with Kenny Everett.† 1.00 Getting the most out of your body. 1.30 Sport on 2. 5.45 Classified scores. 6.00 Country Style. 7.00 Beat the Record (phone-in music quiz) 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 Nordring 80.† 11.10 Peter Marshall's Late Show.† 12.00 Midnight Newsroom. 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†



Margaret Price: Radio 3 and BBC 2 8.05 pm

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn 10.00 Peter Powell. 12.00 My Top 12. 1.00 Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York with Jonathan King.† 2.06 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly with John Walters.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.30 The French Miniature. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Golden Treasury. 1.45 A Touch of Genius. 2.15 I Spy Fiction. 2.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 9.15 Twentieth Century Folk. 9.30 People and Politics 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92 5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Cartoon. 9.20-10.30 Chopper Squad. 12.00 midnight Lou Grant: The Tribune's exposé of a scandal-sheet results in a libel suit from the publishers. 1.00 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.00 midnight Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.30 Film: Peter Lundy and the Medicine Hat Stallion: Adventure starring Leif Garrett as a 15-year-old who leaves home and becomes a Pony Express rider. 12.00 midnight That's Hollywood: Rocky Road to Romance. Hollywood shows that the road to romance is often littered with broken hearts and promises. 12.30 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.15 pm World of Sport. 12.00 midnight Video Sounds. 12.30 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 5.00-5.05 Ulster Sports results. 11.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 11.30 Bedtime.

TSW

As London except: Starts 9.25 am Saturday Show: New series with Joss Cook and David Oddie. 10.25 Survival. 10.50 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 10.55 Incredible Hulk. 11.40 Spiderman. 12.12 pm-12.15 News. 12.00 midnight Video Sounds: Popular Music. 12.30 am Postscript. 12.35 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Saturday Brief. 9.35 Handful of Songs. 9.45 Once Upon a Time. 10.05 Thunderbirds. 11.00-12.15 pm No. 73. 12.00 midnight Presenting Lena Martell (STV). 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Paint Along with Nancy. 9.30-10.30 Sesame Street. 12.00 midnight Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 12.00 midnight Close.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00 Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Sport Billy.

GRAMPIAN

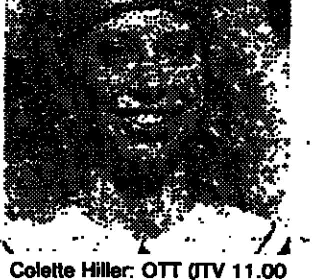
As London except: Starts 9.40 am Joe 90 10.05-10.30 Stingray. 12.00 midnight Reflections. 12.05am Dolly: Dolly Parton, country singer. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.30 Film: John and Julie (Colin Gibson, Lesley Dudley). Two children run away to London to see the Queen. 12.13 pm-12.15 News. 12.00 midnight Closedown. HTV Cymru/Wales: No variation.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Cartoon. 9.10 Fangface. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13 pm-12.15 News. 5.08 pm-5.10 News. 12.00 Housecalls. 12.30 am Three's Company. 12.40 Closedown.



Colette Hiller: OTT (ITV 11.00 pm)

CHOICE

● THE RECORD PRODUCERS (tomorrow, Radio 1 7.00 pm) is the beginning of an 18-part series looking at the making of commercial records through the eyes of men whose job it is to come-up with something original in order to make them sell. The first personality is the 'grandaddy' of them all, Tom Dowd. He began his career in the industry thirty-five years ago, twenty-five of those with one record company, Atlantic, where he was responsible for a long line of hits from such articts as Ray Charles, Aretha Franklin and Cream. Among others to be featured in the series are George Martin who was responsible for the Beatles records, Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller who wrote and produced, among others, for Elvis Presley and Peggy Lee. The years covered by the series are 1948 to the present and the various producers from each period recall what, in their mind, was their most historic recording session, their approach to the job and their views on the increasingly sophisticated 'tools of the trade'.

● LION'S DEN (tomorrow, BBC 1 10.35 pm) is the first in an occasional series of debates in which holders of a strong conviction are pitted against an audience with the opposite point of view. Tonight the subject is disarmanent and three pacifists — the Reverend Kenneth Greet, Canon Paul Oestreicher and George Target — confront an audience which includes Sir Hugh Beach, David Bolton, Leonard Cheshire and the Reverend Richard Harries. The venue is the Great Hall of King's College, London, and chairing the debate which is entitled 'How Should We Fight For Peace' is Colin Semper.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

BBC 1

9.00 Heads and Tails (r). 9.15 Wake Up Sunday. Songs and stories from Dana and The Brown Brothers. 9.35 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. For Asian viewers. 10.05 Closedown. 11.50 See Hear! 12.15 Songs of Praise from the Parish Church of St Mary-at-Finchley, North London. 1.00 Farming. 1.25 News headlines. 1.30 Ice Skating. Highlights of an International Gala held at the Streatham Ice Rink, London. 1.55 Film: Carry On Sergeant (1958) starring William Hartnell and Bob Monkhouse. The first of the Carry on series and concerns a bet made by a sergeant that he will train his squad of National Service recruits to become the 'Star Squad'. 3.15 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry. 3.30 Z Cars starring Stratford Johns and Frank Windsor. (r).

4.25 **Larry Grayson's Generation Game.** Highlights of the past series.

5.15 **Gulliver in Lilliput** starring Andrew Burt: The first of a four-part adaptation of Jonathan Swift's classic novel.

5.45 **So You Want to Stop Smoking.** Advice on giving up smoking.

5.55 **News** and weather.

6.05 **Holidays** introduced by Cliff Michelmore. Ideas and advice on choosing a holiday.

6.40 **Songs of Praise** from The parish church of Peterhead, Scotland.

7.15 **Hi-De-Hi.** The last in the series about the staff of a 1959 holiday camp.

7.45 **Film: Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid** (1969) starring Paul Newman and Robert Redford. The tragi-comic tale of two Wild West bank robbers.

9.00 **Film: Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid** continued.

9.35 **News.**

9.45 **Children in Crossfire.** A film about children living in Belfast and Londonderry.

10.35 **Lion's Den.** Three pacifists confront an audience of nuclear apologists.

11.10 **Couples.** A programme on relationships.

11.35 **Phil Silvers*** as Sergeant Bilko (r).

12.00 **Weather.**

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 1.00pm-1.25 Farming in Wales. 1.55-3.25 Film: Carry on Doctor (1968). 3.25-4.15 Rugby Union: Newport v Bridgend (highlights). 4.15-5.20 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 5.20-5.45 Cartoon: Charlie Brown. 11.10-11.40 Trol'r Dail. 11.40-12.05 am Couples. 12.05 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 1.00 pm-1.25 Landward. 9.45-10.15 Spectrum: Bessie Brown. 10.15-11.15 Gates to Space. 11.15-11.40 Couples. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.00 pm-1.25 Farm-view. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND: 12.05 Close.

BBC 2

Open University: The Pre-school child: Give and Take 10.35 Energy in the Home: That's the Way the Money Goes 11.00 Closedown



Andre Previn: BBC 2 8.15pm

4.20 **Horizon: The Hunt for the Legion Killer** (r)

5.10 **Ski Sunday** introduced by David Vine includes Ski Jumping from Innsbruck

5.45 **Rugby Special.** Highlights of yesterday's match between England and Australia

6.45 **News Review.** The week's news with sub-titles

7.15 **The World About Us: The Blasted Heath.** A look at what lives on the heaths of Wessex. Narrated by Anthony Valentine

8.05 **News**

8.15 **Andre Previn and Friends.** Among his guests are violinist Itzhak Perlman and drummer Shelley Manne (r)

8.55 **International Pro-Celebrity Golf.** Lee Trevino and Ronnie Corbett play Jerry Pate and Jack Lemmon on the Queen's Course, Gleneagles

9.45 **Grand Slam.**

10.10 **Film: Man of Iron** (1981) starring Jerzy Radziwilowicz: A 'faction' film directed by Andrzej Wajda that carries on from his Man of Marble. In tonight's film a Warsaw radio reporter is sent to Gdansk to dig up the dirt about one of the shipyard strike leaders. Ends at 12.45

ITV/LONDON

9.15 Cartoon Time. 9.30 Dorothy in the Land of Oz. An animated musical. 10.00 Morning Worship from St Mary's, Paddington Green. 11.00 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey talks to impresario Peter Webster. 11.45 The USSR Gymnastics Display from the Wembley Arena. Highlights from some of the routines of Russia's leading gymnasts. 12.45 University Challenge chaired by Bamber Gascoigne. 1.15 The Big Match introduced by Brian Moore with Jim Rosenthal. Highlights from some of yesterday's third round FA Cup matches. 2.15 Film: Tarzan and the Valley of Gold (1965) starring Mike Henry. A madman captures a small village boy thinking he is the clue to a lost Inca city. Tarzan not only saves the boy but also the girlfriend of the lunatic.

4.00 **Jaywalking.** Reporter Sue Jay meets Bob Holman, an academic who founded the Southdown Project, a scheme to help people with problems.

4.30 **The Magic of the Stars.** Milton Berle introduces some cinematic stars who are also magicians

5.30 **Celebrity Sale of the Century.** Tessa Wyatt, Richard O'Sullivan and Ian Lavender answer questions to win money for a charity

6.00 **News.**

6.15 **Mrs Livingstone, I Presume.** Edna Healey tells the story of the wife of explorer David Livingstone.

7.15 **Film: The Cheap Detective** (1978) starring Peter Falk. An amusing send-up of the Casablanca-type film with Falk as an even more run down version of Sam Spade.

9.00 **Airline** starring Roy Marsden and Anthony Valentine. A new series about two men getting to grips with the newly won peace of 1946.

10.00 **News from ITN.**

10.15 **Little Mrs Perkins** by Penelope Mortimer. Amanda Perkins is rushed to hospital with a threatened miscarriage and shares a room with Laura Fitch, delighted with the recent birth of her fourth child. Will Amanda be as pleased when her first is born? Starring Judi Bowker and Anna Carteret.

11.15 **Last Night of the Poms** with Dame Edna Everage.

12.15 **Close.**

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
7.00 News, Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
9.00 News.
9.10 Papers.
9.15 Letter From America.
9.30 Service.
10.15 Archers.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Smash Of The Day.
12.30 The Food Programme.
1.00 World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Theatre: The Fighting Cock.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking About Antiques.
4.30 Living World.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down Your Way.
6.00 News.
6.15 The Sage Has Nothing To Give Us: tribute to Val Gielgud.
7.00 Around The World In 25 Years.†
7.30 Bookshelf
8.00 Music To Remember.†
9.00 News.
9.02 Tom Jones.
10.00 News.
10.15 Alistair Cooke Recalls.
11.10 Before The Ending Of The Day†
11.25 The Old Books.
12.00 News, Weather.
12.15 Shipping.
VHF: 4.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. News.
8.05 Julian Bream. Luis de Narvaez, Haydn†.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice: Griffes, Hummel, Finzi, Mozart†.
10.30 Music Weekly†.
11.20 Lutoslawski, Schumann, Beethoven†.
1.10 Igo Koch: Grieg, Khachaturian.†
2.00 La Giaconda: Acts 1 and 2†.
3.35 A Hungry Parasite Of Literature: Poetry of John Davidson.†
3.55 La Gioconda: Acts 3 and 4.
5.30 English Gothick.
6.20 Gabrieli String Quartet: Haydn, Gordon Crosse†.
7.10 In A Nutshell: Postcard from America.
7.15 Stephen Varcoe: Beethoven, Dvorak†.
8.00 Eye: autobiography of E. E. Cummins†.
9.00 Edmund Rubbra†.
10.20 Organ Works of J. S. Bach†.
11.00 News.
11.05 Purcell†.
Med wave as VHF above except 6.55-11.20 am Cricket: Fourth Test, England v India, Culcutta.

Radio 2

5.0 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs.† 11.00 Desmond Carrington.† 12.03 Paul Daniels.† 1.30 Marks In His Diary.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Two's Best † 4.00 Sing Something Simple.† 4.30 String Sound.† 5.00 Comedy Classics: Steptoe and Son. 5.30 Charlie Chester. 6.30 Acker's 'alf 'our. 7.00 The World Of . . . Harvey Smith 7.30 Glamorous Nights 8.30 Sunday Half-hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Hits Of Europe.† 11.15 Late Show.† 2.00 You And The Night And The Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 Jimmy Savile's Old Record Club. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40 Review.† 7.00 Record Producers.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.†

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Leave it to Psmith. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Twentieth Century Folk. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter From America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 A Touch of Genius 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 The King's Astronomer. 1.45 Short Story. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Twentieth Century Folk. 2.30 The Red and the Black. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 I Spy Fiction. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Words that Changed Lives.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.10 am House Communion. 9.30-10.00 Stingray. 1.15 pm Mysterious Tales. 1.30 Celebrity Sale of the Century. 2.00-4.00 Film: Golden Voyage of Sinbad (John Phillip Law) Sinbad and his fearless crew become involved in mystery, magic and intrigue. 4.30 Sunday Sportshow. 5.30-6.00 Watch this Space Special. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.10 am-10.00 Dance Goes On: Told by Rudolph Nureyev. 11.00 Link. 11.30 University Challenge. 12.00 Gardening Time. 12.30 pm Benson. 1.00 Star Soccer: introduced by Gary Newbon. 2.00-4.00 Film: Golden Voyage of Sinbad (John Philip Law). Sinbad finds a strange map and crosses swords with a great magician. 12.15 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 2.15-4.00 Film: Sonrise (James Farantino, Kathryn Harold and Henry Olek). How parents come to terms with their autistic child. 12.30 Bedtime.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 1.15 pm Big Match. 2.15 Film: Golden Voyage of Sinbad (John Phillip Law) Sinbad and his fearless crew become involved in mystery, magic and intrigue. 4.10 Alice in Wonderland. 5.00-5.30 Jaywalking. 12.15 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Jay Walking. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 1.15 pm Film: Treasure Island. Animated version of the Robert Louis Stevenson classic. 2.45 Wi' Best Respekts: Repeat of last year's Burns Night Programme. 3.15 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.00 Scotsport. 5.00-5.30 Altered Images Concert. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.30am Jaywalking. 10.00-11.00 Greatest Adventure. 12.45pm Film: Spartacus (Kirk Douglas, Laurence Olivier). Marathon tale of the revolt of a slave army against Rome. 4.00 Scotsport. 5.00-5.30 University Challenge. 12.30am Reflections. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: Starts 10.00 am-11.00 Morning Worship. 2.15 pm Film: Golden Voyage of Sinbad (John Phillip Law, Caroline Munro). Sinbad and his fearless crew become involved in mystery, magic and intrigue. 4.10 Alice in Wonderland. 5.00-5.30 Jaywalking. 12.15 am Postscript. 12.21 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Art We Deserve. 9.50-10.00 Bubbles. 1.15 pm Big Game. 2.15-4.00 Film: Italian Job (Michael Caine, Noel Coward). Caine heads up a gang of crooks who stage a traffic jam in order to pull off a bullion robbery. 12.15 am Five Minutes. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 1.15 pm Match Time. 2.15-4.00 Film: Amazing Mr Blunden. (Lynne Frederick) A bleak Christmas seems certain for two children and their mother until a Dickensian gentleman offers them the chance of happiness. 12.15 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: Starts 9.00am-10.00 Sesame Street 2.15-4.00 Film: Traffic (Jacques Tati). As many gags as there are traffic jams around Paris. 4.30 Champions On Ice. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 4.00pm-4.30 The Dazzle. 5.00 Celebrity Sale of the Century. 5.30-6.00 Oedfa'r Pnawn: Afternoon service.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 12.45-1.15 The Adventures of Black Beauty. 2.15 Farming Diary Special: Face the Question—Part Two. 2.45-4.00 Film: Return to Warbow. 12.30 Surprise, surprise.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Cartoon 9.10-10.00 Animated Classic: Three Musketeers. 1.15 pm Shoot! 2.15-4.00 Film: Lassie: The New Beginning. Two orphaned children and Lassie set out to find their uncle. 12.15 am Epilogue. 12.20 Closedown.



Letter from Somerset

A coat of white for Fluffy's Volcano

Somerset is divided into three parts, if we forget the recent invasion of Avon, which all Somerset people do, until it comes to paying the rates. There is west Somerset, the most beautiful and remote part, surrounding the Brendon Hills. That is where "the green hills of Somerset go sliding to the sea". There is the plain, more commonly called the Levels, stretching from Wells to Taunton, give or take a hummock, always the first to be flooded. And there is north Somerset, up towards Bristol and Bath, which used to be considered the industrial part of the country, because it held the coalfield.

Although the last mine was closed nearly 10 years ago, you can still detect the difference between the agricultural and the industrial background. High Littleton, where I happily live, still has the tang of a mining village, not the cosiness of a chocolate-box cover.

The accents are sharper, the cottages grimmer, built for business, not for decoration. Old Mr Hathway died last year, a veteran miner, a tough, genial old bird. His son is the village bookmaker. One of his grandsons is an admirable local preacher. Now my own father began as a miner, up in Durham, and became a parson, so I can sense something of the tradition.

Father would have been shocked at the idea of "making a book", yet he would look after his brothers' whippets when asked. Whippets were the favourite wherever miners dwelt, and much money passed on their races. They were responsible for the tales, haughtily told at garden parties in the 30s, that the miners were claiming public assistance, starving their families, and buying steaks for their dogs.

Our dog Dusky is mostly whippet, and can beat any dog in the village across the field in front of our cottage.

When we first came to High Littleton, more than four years ago, we were warned in the Star (our one public house) that we would miss the floods, but cop the snow. So it has been this winter. We were hemmed in for a few days, but the electricity did not go, though from all around us we heard horror stories. My eldest son, who lives at Clayhidon, high on a hill near the Devon border, is something to do with the National Farmers' Union, and was frequently to be heard on local radio stations. "Don't panic", was his ringingly confident message to the farmers of the West. He was broadcasting by telephone from his home, by candlelight.

I like this picture of the new technology rescued by the old ("The spirit of Man is the candle of the Lord") though I was disappointed not to hear an intervention by my granddaughter Joanna, who, when she seeks to raise her voice, can interrupt the bell ringers at Taunton.

It is a fair view from my study window. Downside Abbey is to the right, and to the left is Cranmore Tower; a skinny folly seen close up, but a dignity to the landscape in the distance. In the middle is a big black slag-heap, the last relic of the Midsomer Norton mines. My daughter Felicity, when she first saw it, cried: "Look! A volcano!" and ever since it has been known as "Fluffy's Volcano".

Suddenly it became a white volcano. There was much beauty in that countryside, spread with snow, though I was glad I did not have to go out in it. How pleased I was when at last the weather improved, and Fluffy's Volcano, not the least of the black hills of north Somerset, came peering again through its white blanket.

Alan Gibson



Auld lang syne: The Walesas together a year ago

The Walesas' Christmas — with one face missing

Continued from page 1

persuade him to appear on television for propaganda purposes, Mrs Walesa has interceded with workers on his behalf. Shortly before Christmas she told men at the Gdansk shipyard to end their sit-in. "My husband is still chairman of this union. *Do nothing until he gives you* instructions", she said. And they complied.

In a *Sunday Times* interview he spoke of his wife and admitting that he was no saint, he said that he believed Danusia was the ideal woman for him. "Had I another wife, now I would be divorced or else killed with a kitchen knife. So I have no reason to betray her. Besides, we have six children. *Doesn't it show that* we make love well. Much and well. Of course, when I happen to be far from her many weeks, like I did recently, I get temptations. I told you that I am no saint".

Lech Walesa has continuously emphasized his religious convictions. "The church is for us a symbol of struggle", he said. He wears *an image of the Black Virgin* on his jacket and has been photographed carrying a picture of the Pope and the Black Virgin that hangs on the wall of their home.

"The Black Virgin has always been a sort of blessing for us Poles", he said. It is a blessing now sought by Lech and Danusia Walesa and their children and the Polish people.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

Victorian paintings, Roy Miles Gallery, 6 Duke Street, St James's, 10.30 to 1.

Exhibition and sale of football programmes from Second World War to today, Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, WC1, 10.30 to 4.

Spirit of Christmas, Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, E2, 10 to 6.

Recent prints by six British painters, Tate Gallery, 10 to 6.

Last chance to see

Photographs by Heather Angel, RPS National Centre of Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Paintings, drawing, collages and textiles by Viv Manning and Mary Norden, Islington Central Library Gallery, 2 Fieldway Crescent, N5, 9 to 5.

Talks, lectures, films

Film about early phase of N African War and capture of Sidi Barrani, Bardia and Tobruk, Imperial War Museum, SE1, 3.

Light Entertainment, talk and demonstration about light, sight and sound by Anthony Wilson, for children aged 8 to 12, Science Museum, 3.

Talk for children on Christmas customs, Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E2, 2.30.

Iceland: hot underneath, cold on top and splitting through the middle, talk for young people and adults by Ron Roberts, Geological Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, 2.30.

Music

Concert, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Bournemouth, 7.30.

Music of Vienna, conducted by Neeme Jarvi, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.

London's Flying Start, all day talks and films, including "The First Aviation Meeting at Doncaster" and "Magnificent Man and his Flying Machine", both films at 11, and "Aspects of Aviation", film, at 2.30, at Museum of London, London Wall.

Walks

Roman London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.

Charles Dickens Walk, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30.

Tomorrow

Exhibitions

Local artists exhibition, Castle Museum, Nottingham, 10 to 4.45.

Tribal Encounters, exhibition of ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 2 to 5.30.

Antiques and Collector's Fair, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canons Road, Bristol, 10 to 5.

Antiques Fair, New Pavilion, Alexandra Palace, 12 to 6.

Great Japan Exhibition—art of the Edo period, 1600-1868, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.

The Kensingtons at Laventie, Imperial War Museum, 2 to 5.50.

Last chance to see

Sculpture by Frank Dobson, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 2 to 5.30.

Welsh Chess Championship, Angel Hotel, Cardiff, 2 to 7.

Paintings by Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, 2 to 6.

Paintings by Natalie Dower, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, 12 to 10.30 pm.

Music

The Wonderful World of Percussion, demonstration by James Blades, Purcell Room, South Bank, 2.45.

Snow Shoe Shuffle—jazz tap dance, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, last day, 3 and 8.

Concert for Poland, St Alphege's Church, Greenwich, 8.

Talks

Children's Christmas stories *from around the world*, Art Gallery, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 2.30 and 4.

Walks

Hampstead Village and Heath, meet Hampstead Underground, 11.

Tudor and Stuart London, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

Dickens' London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 11.

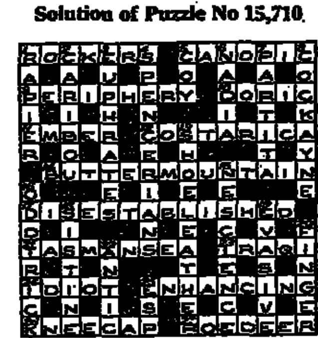
"Ghosts of the West End", meet Embankment Underground, 2.

Sherlock Holmes walk, meet Baker Street Underground, 2.

Historic pub walk—Thames-side, meet Blackfriars Underground, 7.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,718

Solution of Puzzle No 15,710



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,719

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mrs G. M. Crum, 29 Hall Road, Norwich.

Name ....

Address ....

ACROSS

1 Inclination to beat up a striker? (6).
4 Governor has a shy sort of port (8).
10 *Shot from unattached shed* (6,3).
11 This key to Pitman phonetically (5).
12 He had a complex relationship with his wife and mother (7).
13 Artefact found in hole with tin components (7).
14 *Miss Christie takes direction* to Scottish river town (5).
15 This motor is no internal combustion engine! (8).
18 One causing the masses to be incensed? (8).
20 Run without being hit (5).
23 Meat set out by river for pet (7).
25 Poor Simbad wants high-class introduction to Arab ruler (3,4).
26 Girl many love to tease (5).
27 Supply with information free from prejudice (9).
28 Landlord's right to remove locks? (8).
29 A way to change role of alcohol? (6).

DOWN

1 Somewhat soothing, taking exam at the castle (8).
2 Having suffered a walk-over (not Lucy's way) (7).
3 The first drink is a revelation (3-6).
5 Awkward issue in French speech (6,8).
6 Potemkin's new order has no relation to rate of progress (5).
7 Interested party's right to entire output? (7).
8 Fuller's character is deserving (6).
9 But they were no consolation to the patient (4,10).
16 Previous day's bag? (9).
17 Newman was in college, that's the point (8).
19 Funny-bone bordering on this (7).
21 Trust-breaker named in Watergate found in London (7).
22 Disgraced bogus journalist (6).
24 Beastly rag names Lily (5).

In the garden

Buy seed potatoes as early as possible and set them up in trays with the "eye" or "rose" end uppermost to sprout. Put them in a light, frost-free place—on a shelf in a heated greenhouse or on a windowsill in the house.

Check all fruits, vegetables, corms or tubers in store. Remove any showing signs of rotting.

Look at dahlia tubers every two or three weeks. If they are showing signs of shrivelling, stand them in a bucket of water in a warm room or greenhouse for 24 hours. Then dry and recover them with peat or dry soil. Do not cover the crown—the part of the stem above the point where tubers are attached; this must not be allowed to rot as it is from here that shoots will appear later.

R.H.

Sporting fixtures

Football: FA Cup second and third rounds, third and fourth divisions, Scottish league, see page 21.

Rugby Union: England v Australia, Twickenham, 2.15. Club matches, see page 21.

Basketball: World invitation *club tournament*, Crystal Palace.

Racing: National hunt meetings at Newbury, 12.30; Ayr, 12.45.

Eton Fives: Midland Championships at King Edward's School, Birmingham, 10.30.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 12.15, Grandstand including 12.20 Football Focus, 12.55 Racing from Newbury, 1.10 International Darts, 2.10 International Rugby Union, 3.55 International Basketball; 10.0, Match of the Day.

ITV: 12.15, World of Sport including 12.20 On the Ball, 12.45 Second Great American Truck Race, 1.20 ITV Seven, racing, 3.10 Hot Rod Racing, 4.0 Wrestling.

TOMORROW

BBC 1: 1.30, Ice skating.

BBC 2: 5.10, Ski Sunday; 5.45, Rugby Special; 8.55, International Pro-celebrity Golf; 9.45, Grand Slam.

ITV: 11.45, USSR gymnastics display; 1.15, The Big Match.

Sales guide

Sales starting today:
London (and countrywide branches): Habitat; Heal's. Newcastle: Fenwicks. Scotland: C&A.

Food prices

Fresh oven-ready chickens are selling at around 69 to 79 pence a pound; frozen ones about 20 pence a pound cheaper.

Anniversaries

Phillip V, King of France, died 1322. General James Wolfe born, at Westerham, Kent, 1727.

TOMORROW

Josiah Wedgwood died, 1795. Cicero born, 106BC. Martin Luther excommunicated, 1521. Sir Edmund Hillary reached South Pole, 1958.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 9 pm in Tokyo; 11 pm in Canberra; 2 pm in Johannesburg; 4 pm in United Arab Emirates; 3 pm in Kenya; 1 pm *in Nigeria; 3 pm in Moscow;* 8 pm in Hongkong.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The papers

The Daily Mail suggests that 1982 is almost bound to be an improvement because 1981 was so bad. We can look forward to the Commonwealth Games and the *exciting contests* of Ovett and Coe; and with no TV series like Brideshead or the Borgias forthcoming, at least there will be no great hopes raised later to be dashed.

On problems of the Penlee fund distribution, the Daily Express says that when people give money, they do not expect the law and lawyers "to come blundering in". They expect those who handle the money to exhibit the same generosity that they themselves have shown.

Roads

Roads impassable yesterday because of flooding and liable to be affected today include: A44 Evesham to Pershore and Pershore to Worcester; A442 Mill Street to Kidderminster; A443 at Newnham Bridge, Worcestershire; A438 from M5 to Tewkesbury; A465 Bromyard to Hereford near Burley Gate; A5132 near Twyford, Derbyshire; A46 Nottingham to Newark at East Stoke.

For current conditions call AA 24-hr information service: 01-954 7373 or local AA office. RAC 24-hr information service: 01-686 2525.

The following Weather Centres are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for weather advice: Bristol: 0272 279281; Cardiff: 0222 377020; London: 01-836 4311; Manchester: 061-832 6701; Newcastle: 0632 26453; Nottingham: 0602 384092. Southampton (open 6 am to 10 pm): 0703 28844.

Roadworks

London and South-east: Rugby at Twickenham will make area *congested*. Scrubs Lane, Harlesden, reduced in width. Woolwich Ferry, only one boat operating. A414: St Margaret's level crossing closed, Stanstead Abbotts, Hertfordshire. Cannon Street in City closed to eastbound. Roadworks at junction of Wood Green High Street and Lordship Lane. Information supplied by AA.

Heating bills

Old age pensioners receiving rent or rate rebates, and people receiving supplementary benefit or family incomes supplement, *may be able to claim help with* heating costs. Information leaflet, "Winter Heating Costs", from: Distribution Unit, Information Division, Department of Energy, Thames House, SW1P 4QJ, or local Citizens' Advice Bureau.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.70	29.60
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	14.55	13.85
Finland Mkk	8.69	8.24
France Fr	11.34	10.74
Germany DM	4.50	4.25
Greece Dr	124.00	115.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lir	2350.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	448.00	442.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.58	10.98
Portugal Esc	131.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.80
Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
Sweden Kr	11.05	10.47
Switzerland Fr	3.61	3.39
USA $	1.97	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	94.00	88.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 1.6 to 530.4.

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Weather

Pressure is low to the NW of Scotland and frontal troughs will cross most areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, Central N, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times; wind S backing SW, fresh to strong; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

W Midlands, NW, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, becoming clearer; wind SE backing SW, fresh to strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

SW England, Wales, Lake District: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times; coastal fog, clearer later with scattered showers; wind SW, strong, locally gale; Max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, rain at times; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sleet or snow spreading from S; wind E, moderate, increasing to strong; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: wind SE, strong, max temp 4 to 6C (39 Cloudy, rain at times, snow on high ground; to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Continuing mild with some sunshine, also outbreaks of rain, especially in N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S to SW, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 3.06 am — Sun sets: 4.03 pm
Moon rises: 11.50 am — Moon sets: 11.50 pm.

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 8.06 am — Sun sets: 4.04 pm
Moon rises: 12.12 pm — Moon sets: 1.06 am tomorrow

First quarter: 4.45 am.

Lighting up time

London 4.33 pm to 7.36 am
Bristol 4.43 pm to 7.46 am
Edinburgh 4.20 pm to 8.13 am
Manchester 4.31 pm to 7.55 am
Penzance 5.01 pm to 7.51 am

TOMORROW

London 4.34 pm to 7.36 am
Bristol 4.44 pm to 7.45 am
Edinburgh 4.22 pm to 8.13 am
Manchester 4.32 pm to 7.55 am
Penzance 5.02 pm to 7.51 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	2	36	Guernsey	r	7	45
Birmingham	fg	1	34	Inverness	f	4	39
Blackpool	s	1	34	Jersey	f	8	46
Bristol	c	5	41	London	r	5	41
Cardiff	c	5	41	Manchester	fg	-1	30
Edinburgh	f	2	36	Newcastle	s	2	36
Glasgow	c	4	39	Ronaldsway	f	6	43

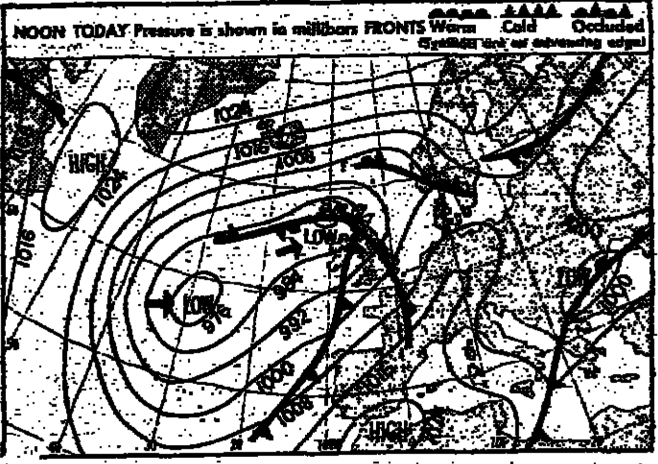
Satellite predictions

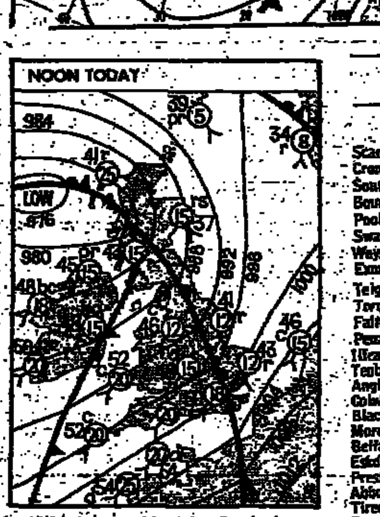
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: (Jan 3) 4.31-4.34; ENE*; 35ENE; E and 6.8-6.16; NW*; 75SSE; SE. Cosmos 236R: 17.15-17.21; WNW; 40SSW; SE and 19.14-19.15; W; 20WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 880R: (Jan 3) 5.51-5.52; NNE*; 15NNE; NNE and 7.25-7.28; NW; 15N; NNE. Cosmos 956R: 16.56-17.0; NW; 20W; SW and (Jan 3) 5.1-5.2; ESE; 10E; E and 6.32-6.39; SSW; 75SSW; NNE. Cosmos 1286: 17.37-17.42; SSW; 56S; ENE*. Intercosmos 14R: 17.47-17.51; SSE; 30E; ENE* and 19.24-19.27; WSW; 45WNW; WNW*. Aryabhata R: 16.54-17.1; SW; 40S; E and 18.33-18.36; W; 60S; S*.

TOMORROW: MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: (Jan 4) 4.53-4.58; ENE*; 55NNE; ESE and 6.31-6.39; WNW*; 50SW; SSE. Cosmos 236R: 18.10-18.12; WSW; 10SW; SSW. Cosmos 880R: (Jan 4) 7.0-7.3; NNW*; 15NNW; NNE. Cosmos 956R: (Jan 4) 5.47-5.50; S; 35E; NE and 7.19-17.25; WSW; 25NW; N. Cosmos 1286: 16.57-17.3; SSW; 40ESE; ENE and 18.33-18.36; W; 35NNW; NNW*. Intercosmos 14R: 17.44-17.50; S; 40ESE; NE* and 19.22-19.26; WSW; 35NW; NW*. Aryabhata R: 18.13-18.17; W; 45SSW; SE*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	0.2	—	1	34	Fog
Cromer	—	—	3	37	Fog
Southsea	—	.24	8	46	Cloudy
Bournemouth	0.7	.28	7	45	Cloudy
Poole	0.2	.08	7	45	Showers
Swanage	3.0	.09	9	48	Sun ints
Weymouth	4.4	.13	9	48	Sun pds
Exmouth	5.0	.14	8	46	Sun pds
Teignmouth	5.4	.24	8	46	Sunny
Torquay	4.3	.24	10	50	Sun pds
Falmouth	4.2	.19	9	48	Showers
Penzance	3.5	.24	10	50	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	2.0	.28	8	46	Sun ints
Tenby	4.5	.29	9	48	Sun pds
Anglesey	4.5	—	9	48	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	5.1	—	5	41	Sun ints
Blackpool	—	—	2	36	Cloudy
Morecambe	3.2	—	2	36	Sun pds
Belfast	0.4	—	4	39	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	0.4	—	1	34	Cloudy
Prestwick	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	0.6	—	5	41	Cloudy
Tiree	0.1	.05	8	46	Showers
Stornoway	—	.14	7	45	Rain
Lerwick	—	.49	4	39	Rain
Wick	—	.50	4	39	Fog
Kinloss	1.7	—	5	41	Sun ints
Dyce	1.8	—	2	36	Sun ints

Highest and lowest

YESTERDAY
Highest day temp: Torquay, Penzance, 10C (50F); lowest day max: Scarborough, Eskdalemuir, 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Lerwick, 0.49in; highest sunshine: Guernsey, 4.6hrs.

THURSDAY
Highest day temp: Penzance, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Cranwell, Lincolnshire, -1C (30F).

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.43	6.5	6.24	6.4
Aberdeen	5.56	3.7	5.51	3.9
Avonmouth	11.20	11.4	11.43	11.2
Belfast	3.19	3.1	3.32	3.4
Cardiff	11.03	10.6	11.26	10.4
Devonport	9.26	5.0	10.02	4.7
Dover	2.56	6.1	3.27	5.7
Falmouth	8.56	4.8	9.32	4.5
Glasgow	4.53	4.5	5.10	4.7
Harwich	3.52	3.7	4.28	3.7
Holyhead	2.32	4.7	2.50	5.0
Hull	10.40	6.4	10.49	6.6
Ilfracombe	10.14	7.9	10.40	7.6
Leith	7.08	4.7	7.22	4.9
Liverpool	3.14	8.1	3.38	8.4
Milford Haven	10.35	6.0	11.01	5.7
Newquay	9.32	6.1	9.59	5.8
Oban	10.09	3.4	10.09	3.2
Penzance	8.36	5.1	9.14	4.7
Portland	10.42	1.8	11.25	1.5
Portsmouth	3.59	4.2	3.40	4.0
Swansea	10.33	8.2	10.55	7.8
Tees	8.15	4.6	8.19	4.9
Wltn-on-the-Nze	3.36	3.8	4.17	3.8

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.28	6.3	7.19	6.2
Aberdeen	6.55	3.6	6.55	3.8
Avonmouth			12.14	11.1
Belfast	4.14	3.1	4.30	3.4
Cardiff	11.58	10.4		
Devonport	10.21	4.9	11.05	4.7
Dover	3.52	5.9	4.33	5.6
Falmouth	9.51	4.7	10.35	4.5
Glasgow	5.36	4.5	6.03	4.6
Harwich	4.40	3.6	5.23	3.5
Holyhead	3.29	4.6	3.50	4.9
Hull	11.36	6.2	11.49	6.4
Ilfracombe	11.11	7.7	11.40	7.4
Leith	8.05	4.7	8.19	4.9
Liverpool	4.09	7.9	4.37	8.2
Milford Haven	11.32	5.9		
Newquay	10.31	6.0	11.02	5.7
Oban	11.16	3.3	11.20	3.1
Penzance	9.34	4.9	10.21	4.7
Portland	11.38	1.7		
Portsmouth	4.30	4.2	4.45	4.0
Swansea	11.32	7.9		
Tees	9.15	4.5	9.09	4.7
Wltn-on-the-Nze	4.26	3.7	5.16	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Copenhagen	c	1	34	Melbourne	c	26	79	San Francisco	s	9	48
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Corfu	s	19	66	Miami	s	29	84	Santiago	c	21	70
Algiers	f	18	64	Dallas	c	6	43	Montreal	c	2	36	Seoul	s	0	32
Amsterdam	r	7	45	Dublin	f	5	41	Moscow	sn	1	34	Stockholm	sn	-3	27
Athens	s	15	59	Florence	r	12	54	Munich	r	4	39	Strasbourg	f	10	50
Bahrain	s	21	70	Frankfurt	s	7	45	Nairobi				Sydney	s	28	82
[illegible]	s	16	61	Funchal	s	19	66	Naples	f	17	63	Tangier	s	17	63
Beirut	s	19	66	Geneva	c	6	43	New York	c	5	41	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
Belgrade	s	14	57	Gibraltar	s	16	61	Nice	f	15	59	Tenerife	s	21	70
Berlin	c	4	39	Helsinki	sn	-13	9	Oslo	sn	-4	25	Tokyo	s	11	52
Biarritz	c	12	54	Hongkong	s	18	64	Ottawa				Toronto	c	-1	30
Boulogne	c	7	45	Innsbruck	r	2	36	Paris	c	8	46	Tunis	s	19	66
Bordeaux	f	10	50	Johannesburg	s	29	84	Prague	s	4	39	Valencia	s	15	59
Boston	c	4	39	Las Palmas	s	20	68	Reykjavik	s	3	36	Venice	c	6	43
Brussels	c	7	45	Lisbon	f	15	59	Rhodes	s	18	64	Vienna	r	3	37
Budapest	c	4	39	Locarno	c	3	37	Riyadh	s	21	70	Warsaw	c	7	45
Cairo				Luxembourg	c	5	41	Rio de Janeiro	f	30	86	Washington	f	8	46
Cape Town	s	21	70	Madrid	s	10	50	Rome	c	16	61	Zurich	f	6	43
Casablanca	s	17	63	Majorca	s	16	61	Salzburg	r	3	37				
Chicago	f	-8	18	Malaga	s	16	61								
Cologne	c	8	46	Malta	s	19	66								

